THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

VOL. VIII--No. 95. PHILADELPHIA, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 19, 1867. DOUBLE SHEET--THREE CENTS.

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AND ALL DISEASES OF THE URINARY ORGANS,

From whatever cause originating, and no matter of how long standing.

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HELMBOLD'S CONCENTRATED EXTRACT BUCHU IS THE GREAT DIURETIC.

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Both are prepared according to the rules of Pharmacy and Chemistry, and are the most active that can be made, and are sold by Druggists everywhere.

FIRST EDITION

PARTICULARS OF THE BOILER EXPLOSION IN NEW YORK.

Two Men Instantly Killed—A Third Fatally and Four Others Seriously Injured—Destructive Force of the Explosion—The Engine House Shattered to Atoms—The Old Story: Supposed "Low Water in the Boiler."

A terrific and fatal boiler explosion occurred yesterday noon, at a quarter before 1 o'clock, at the head of the dock, pier 44 North river, resulting in the death of two and seriously injuring three persons. From all the information received up to the hour of going to press, the facts are as follows:—A building at the head of the dock, divided into three divisions, occupied respectively as an engine-room, containing a stationary engine erected for loading and unloading vessels, a blacksmith shop, and a carpenter shop, filling up almost the entire width of the dock, with a space of some four feet dividing the building and running through the centre.

The number of hands employed in this building varies from thirty to fifty. This being the dinner hour, but few were in or around the building at the time of the explosion.

At this time the engineer, Mr. Christy Gory, was sitting in front of his engine, when the boiler exploded, killing him instantly.

Mr. Owen Kelly, a fireman on board the City of Baltimore, on a visit to Gory, was also killed.

Thomas Loftus, the stevedore of the dock, received severe internal injuries, which the physician in attendance pronounced fatal.

Thomas Kane, blacksmith, living at No. 111 West Thirtieth street, was badly bruised with falling timbers.

William Kerr, residing at Hempstead, L. I., had several ribs broken, and was otherwise badly bruised.

Alexander Drybrough, living at South Bergen, New Jersey, was scalded and badly bruised. He was conveyed to his residence soon after the accident.

Samuel Hutchinson, residing at No. 140 Allen street, a ship carpenter, at work on the steamer Fulton, pier No. 45 North river, was seriously injured, and was blown some forty feet from where he was standing.

The wounded, with the exception of Alexander Drybrough, were conveyed to the Bellevue Hospital, and the dead bodies to the Morgue.

Nicholas Gory, a son of Christy Gory, was seen on the wharf at the time of the explosion, and has not been seen since; it is supposed he was blown into the river.

A little boy was also seen fishing on the side of the dock, opposite the boiler, but was missed for some time, but at length turned up on board of a rowboat lying at the next dock. He was precipated into the river from the concussion caused by the explosion, and seizing some floating timbers, managed to scramble on board the boat.

As the hoisting apparatus, worked by the engine, was engaged in loading the steamship City of Baltimore, of the Inman Liverpool line, and efforts were in progress to complete the loading as soon as possible, a large force was engaged, some forty to fifty men in all, with stragglers and visitors, being on the dock just previous to the dinner hour (twelve o'clock, noon), the bulk of the men going to their dinners and leaving but few persons on the dock.

If the accident had occurred three-quarters of an hour sooner, there is no telling what would have been the loss of life and injuries received.

The buildings, some seventy-five feet in width by fifty deep, were completely demolished, the timbers and boarding being scattered in every direction. The boiler was torn to atoms; nothing was seen of it after the explosion but a portion of the head. The engine was injured and torn, and the piston-rod snapped in two. The brick foundation of the buildings was rooted up, and the brick thrown some distance into the river. Not a vestige now remains of the dock but a portion of a dilapidated engine and a few timbers and boards, the ground being covered with *debris*. The boiler was three and a half feet in diameter by sixteen feet long.

It is not as yet fully known what was the cause of the explosion. A few of the employes on the dock suppose it was caused by too little water in the boiler; this seems to be the general opinion.

An officer of the Custom House of this city, who has an office on this dock, states that some five minutes previous to the explosion he is certain he saw at least twelve persons on the dock; no bodies, however, have been found, so far, other than those named. Preparations are being made to drag the river in the immediate neighborhood of the dock, as many are of the opinion that more dead bodies will be found.—*N. Y. Herald.*

MRS. LINCOLN.

Continued Indifference to the Necessities of the Widow of the Martyred President—Some Facts Concerning Mrs. Lincoln.

When, in the summer of 1860, Abraham Lincoln was informed that he was chosen standard-bearer of the Republican party in their contest for the Presidency, he remarked:—"There is a little woman in Springfield who will be glad to hear this." That "little woman" now comes before the American public asking for the means to maintain a position befitting the widow of the greatest President the country has known since the days of Washington. Mrs. Lincoln is, certainly, an ill-used woman. She has never been appreciated. As a wife and mother she is beyond reproach, and has more than realized the then exceptional position which Cæsar coveted for his wife.

Of course, it was to be expected, coming as she did to the unexpected dignity of the White House with her Western training and education, that something of display, brusqueness, not alone of manner, but in dress, would exhibit itself in her conduct and deportment; but her great common sense, quickness of conception, and sound judgment, have never been done full justice to. There is no doubt that many individuals, applicants for position or solicitors for contracts, found in the straightforward, rather busy little body, as they expressed it, helpmate of the President, a stumbling block in the accomplishment of favorite schemes having for their object ostensibly the benefit of the country, but in reality their personal aggrandizement.

These men, of course, became her enemies, and forgot that their antagonism was against a woman, they have followed up their evil feeling with an intensity which has caused her to appear before the American people in a light very different from that which her virtue and other good qualities deserve. Mrs. Lincoln is a homely woman—that is, considered in the sense which belongs to the word in the old country—one fond of the domestic circle, and of the amusements and recreations that belong to it. She is also a woman of ambition, and her husband having been elevated to the highest office in the gift of the people, she felt it her duty to assume a position becoming his elevation, and creditable to his reflected dignity. It was necessary that she should dress stylishly, the charge that she did so extravagantly is simply absurd; if true, it is but American; but that it is not true is amply testified to by her *modiste*, Mrs. Elizabeth Rickly, an artist in matters of this kind, who states that Mrs. Lincoln's taste in dress was exceptional, and often the subject of remark amongst her (Mrs. Rickly's) customers. It must again be recollected that Mrs. Lincoln came from the West, and if her toilette was offensive to our refined Eastern judgment, the custom of the country must plead as her excuse. Another thing that has been forgotten is the circumstance that never previously had any member of the White House been called upon to maintain such state. The circumstances attending her residence there were peculiar. Washington, during her husband's occupancy of the Presidential chair, was the objective point of the world's observation; all eyes were directed towards it, and the diplomats of all nations frequented the Presidential levees and receptions. That under these circumstances Mrs. Lincoln would wish to dress in a manner befitting her high station is but natural. Mrs. Lincoln was but a woman, and her highest praise is that she was a good woman, true-hearted, honest, self-forgetful, filled with admiration for her husband's eminence and the qualities which had deserved it, and seeking, as her highest gratification, to do it honor. From these gentlemen, most accustomed to judge of the innate refinement which, being expressed, indicates the true lady, Mrs. Lincoln earned the highest recognition. Men accustomed to the polish of a Court bowed to Mrs. Lincoln's true womanly character and feeling: it was only the instinctively vulgar, unaccustomed to the etiquette of "society," and disappointed office-seekers, who found fault with her manner or behavior. She was of course not a Eugenie, might have been slightly "Western," but she never fell short of the expression of good common sense.

The party which her husband served so faithfully, and for which, almost as much as for the country, he sacrificed his life, has certainly treated Mrs. Lincoln with the basest ingratitude. They held possession of the Government at the time of her great trial and controlled the appropriations. All this talk about disgracing herself and the American people in endeavoring to dispose of those goods is sheer nonsense. Mrs. Lincoln has a perfect right to sell her old clothes if she likes; but when she threatens to furnish certain documents to the public, then the trouble commences. That she has letters in her possession which would compromise many leading politicians in this city, there is no doubt, and that she will eventually give them to the public is equally certain. They have forced her into a defensive position, and there is little doubt she will be found able to protect herself. Meantime we await further developments.—*N. Y. Herald.*

OUR NATIONAL BONDS.

Are the Five-Twenties Payable in Gold?—Correspondence with the Secretary.

To the Editor of the New York Times:—

In reference to the question whether the Five-twenty bonds are payable in gold or in currency, the representations of the Secretary of the Treasury on this point have been referred to by General Butler and by others of the disputants. I have, on this subject, an important piece of testimony, which has not hitherto been published, but which I am permitted to make public. I was in Europe in the summer and autumn of 1865, as an agent of the Treasury Department. On the 22d of August I addressed the following letter to the Secretary of the Treasury, from Frankfort:—

Dear Sir:—I arrived here on the 20th from London, by way of Brussels. While in London I was told that a good deal of distrust is felt in that market lest the Five-twenty bonds will not be paid in gold; and one of the largest American bankers desired me to call your attention to the fact, and to ask if you cannot, with propriety, make some statement of the Government's purpose to pay in gold, which shall reassure the public. He mentioned to me the name of a very leading English banker, with whom he had just had an interview, who said he would gladly invest in American securities if he could assure his customers confidently on that point. I told him I had always understood from Mr. Chase that only the Treasury notes are payable in currency; while all bonds, even though not so expressed in the statutes authorizing their issue, were regarded as obligations payable in coin. He replied that such a statement from you would be all that is needed to quiet apprehension. I quite understand that you cannot control or answer for the future action of the Government; but as the present head of the Treasury, it seems to me that you are the proper exponent of its views and purposes in all that relates to the finances, and that you might, in answer to a proper inquiry, give such assurances as would quiet this distrust. Of course, any well-grounded fear on this point would be fatal to our credit in Europe. I find the estimates of the amount of our bonds held in Europe to be lower than those given me in June, and then communicated to you. Instead of 300 or 400 millions then spoken of, I think estimates would now range from 150 to 200 millions. I however hear the opinion freely expressed, both by London and Frankfort bankers, that Europe will continue to absorb our bonds till the whole of the original 5-20 loan is on this side.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully and truly yours,

GEORGE WALKER,
Agent Treasury Department U. S.

To this letter I received, while in Paris, towards the end of September, the following reply, a copy of which I sent immediately to London, where it was privately circulated among bankers, and I have no doubt set at rest the anxiety which had previously existed; at all events, I found the subject no longer discussed when I went to London a few weeks afterwards.

SECRETARY MC'CULLOCH'S REPLY.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, Sept. 8, 1865.—My Dear Sir:—Your favor of the 22d ultimo is at hand.

The debt of the United States is made up of bonds, interest-bearing notes of different descriptions, and circulating notes.

The bonds are the funded debt, principal and interest being payable in coin. The interest-bearing notes are on short time, and are payable in lawful money, the larger portion being also convertible at maturity, at the will of the holder, into $5-20 bonds.

There was no expressed pledge on the part of the Government that the 5-20 bonds should be paid in coin, because no such pledge was needed; all bonds issued by the Government are considered to be payable in coin; all that have matured have been so paid. The bonds that fell due the 1st of January, 1863, were paid in coin, and the Texas Indemnity bonds have been, and are now being paid, in the same currency, when presented by loyal men who received them through loyal channels. The action of the Government in the past, and at the present time, is a sufficient guarantee of what its course will be in future. There is no cause for anxiety on this point. The Government will keep faith with its creditors.

There is little doubt that before the first issue of the 5-20 bonds falls due in 1867, specie payments will have been resumed; but if this should not be the case, there is nothing in the past history of the Government to justify the apprehension that a depreciated currency will be offered to the holders in payment thereof. I am, very truly yours,

H. McCULLOCH, Secretary.

Hon. George Walker, etc., etc., London.

I have never entertained a doubt that the obligation of the Government to pay the principal of all its bonds in coin is manifest on a fair construction of the statutes authorizing the loan—applying to these statutes these principles of interpretation which are applicable to all statute law. But beyond the statutes there are the contemporary declarations of the Government, upon which the contract with the takers of the bonds was based. If there was an ambiguity in the bond itself, it is a principle of law that the contemporary representations of the party making it may be admitted in evidence to explain that ambiguity in any manner not inconsistent with its language. The bond itself being silent as to the currency in which it was to be paid, the Government officers or agents negotiating its sale had a right to say that it was payable in gold, and the people of the United States are bound by that declaration as much as by any other part of the contract.

Such letters as the foregoing letter of Mr. McCulloch are important, therefore, as showing what the contract was which was entered into with the Government creditors. They do not enlarge, but fix the statute obligation, and it is an obligation which an honest people will be slow to repudiate. Congress might—ought to set this question at rest by adopting a joint resolution, declaring that all the bonds of the United States are obligations of which both principal and interest are payable in coin. We should then see whether any party is bold enough to make repudiation an issue before the country.

I am, your obedient servant,

GEORGE WALKER.

Springfield, Mass., Oct. 17, 1867.

Hon. D. A. Wells on Our Revenue Laws.

At a recent meeting of the Toledo Board of Trade, Hon. D. A. Wells, Special Commissioner of Internal Revenue, happening to be present, made some interesting remarks upon what he has seen of the collection of revenue in Europe. He thinks that in this country, although the revenue returns have been such as to justify a feeling of encouragement, a reform is necessary in the manner of appointing revenue officers.

Under the European systems he states that almost nothing is lost through the incapacity or dishonesty of officials. He considers this attributable to the manner of their appointment. After a careful examination they receive their appointment for life, or during good behavior. They are promoted by a system of seniority resembling that practised in military and naval affairs. Mr. Wells considers that a system resembling these should be adopted here, and thinks that by this means such a class of officials could be secured as to save the immense sums out of which the Government is annually swindled.

Upon the question of the debt, Mr. Wells stated that he considered the condition of the public debt to be very hopeful. The expenses of the Government have been very large during the past year—considerably in excess of the estimates. But, notwithstanding this drawback, in addition to funding a great amount of short paper, the Treasury had a considerable surplus to devote to the reduction of the debt. At this time nearly all of the short paper is funded, except the last issue of seven-thirties. When this sum is funded, and the revenue system reformed, the taxes can be materially decreased, and a larger surplus will be obtained.

This surplus can be taken into the market and used for the purchase of Five-twenties at the market rates. When it is generally known that this course is being pursued, Mr. Wells considers it certain both that the bonds will rise in value, and that the greenbacks also will rise. He thinks it probable that in this way a speedy return to a specie basis will be made easy. This having taken place, it will not be difficult to substitute for the Six Per Cent. Bonds a foreign loan, at a much reduced rate of interest. Money is quite plenty in Europe at present, and it is only necessary, by increasing confidence in this way, to create a great demand for United States bonds abroad.

VIRGINIA.

Gen. Schofield's View of Reconstruction.

RICHMOND, Oct. 17.—General Schofield has returned from Washington. He says that there will be no changes made in the Cabinet for some time, if at all. The President has no present intentions in that direction, nor will there be any alteration in the manner of Southern reconstruction. The General is anxious that the Convention should be called, and regrets that so many of the white people are disposed to oppose it. He says they will be mistaken if they think their Northern friends will sustain them in such a course. If they vote down a convention, or vote against it, the people of the North can very justly say:—"Why, these people are unwilling even to give Congress and the Republicans a chance to show what they will do They will not even let them make an effort to reconstruct their governments. Why did they not let them hold their convention, and then, if the Constitution did not suit, they would still have it in their power to vote it down. But they will listen to nothing. They will not help themselves, and why should we help them?" "They mistake the real significance of these Northern elections," said the General. "The people of Ohio are not voting against suffrage in the South. They are only declaring by their votes that Congress has no right to impose it on them. They were never in rebellion—never lost any of their State rights.

"But with the Southern States the case is quite different. All their rights were forfeited, and Congress has full power to dictate terms to them." This was about what the General said, and he added further, with a smile, "If they want to defeat the Convention, the best way for them to do it is not to vote at all. But even this would not defeat it, for the Republicans, black and white, are many thousands in the majority in the State, and therefore the Convention is a fixed fact. It is also certain that the Constitution that will be framed by it will be adopted by the people and approved by Congress, and Virginia, before the 4th of March, will be in the Union, "rejoicing with her younger sister, Tennessee."—*N. Y. Times.*

Radical Meeting in Richmond—Speeches of Congressman Washburne, Mr. Ordway, and Others.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 18.—Information from Richmond to-night, states that a meeting of all members of the Republican party opposed to the Hunnicutt ticket was called to-night at the City Hall, in that city. It was evident in the start that the meeting had been packed by the ultra radicals, who succeeded entirely in defeating its object. It was a most disorderly assembly and enacted a number of very disgraceful scenes. At the time of this meeting another was in progress on the Capitol square, which was addressed by Congressman Washburne, who said:—

"You have a mighty lesson to learn; you have more to learn than we have; and I am not surprised that when bright, glorious liberty was presented to you you were mistaken; for if the white race had been bound as you were, they might have committed more excesses. And now, when the glorious privilege of deciding the destiny of the country is in your hands, bear yourselves as freemen and men. You cannot afford to allow a single one of your number to disgrace himself. The most you have to fear—all you have to fear from anybody—is from yourselves. Prove to the white men that you are worthy of the privilege of voting. I will now tell you another thing. The only way to make yourselves respected is by honesty and industry. Work for it; that is the only way for either the white man or the black man to attain independence. Political equality belongs to man by right; social equality belongs to him just as he may happen to get it. Whenever by honest toil and industry you can acquire wealth and education, you can acquire social equality, and you cannot get it in any other way. Even the radical Congress cannot give it to you if they wanted to do it. I am told you are not paid well for your work. The time will come when they will pay you. You are now in a state of probation, and you may fail; but if you do it will be your own fault—it will be by your own action—it will be because the trust we repose in you was misplaced; and if you do fail you deserve to fail and lose your rights, but it will be your own fault. At the coming elections I want you to be patient to bear insult, and even injury, as long as you are not shut out from the polls. Vote for the ticket on which you find the names of your friends, and if you are fools enough not to know who they are you are too big fools to have the right to vote for anybody."

Mr. Ordway was then introduced, and said that, although he had no vote in Congress, he could give the assurance that that body would take no step backward. He believed that it had the power, under the Constitution, to confer the right of suffrage on any man it chose in any State, and the result of the vote in Ohio and Pennsylvania would be nullified by its action at the next session. He assured them, if they were interfered with in casting their votes, that the power of the Government would be used to right them. If any man attempted to intimidate or prevent them from voting as they thought proper, all that was necessary was to report the fact to the proper officer, and measures would be taken to vindicate them.

General McClurg and Judge Mercer were called for, but they did not respond.

Ten or a dozen radical meetings have been held in different portions of the city. Speeches were made by the leading orators, white and colored, of the radical party. There are but two tickets. All efforts at combination have been defeated, and the fight is between the Hunnicut radical ticket and the conservative Johnson ticket. The excitement is increasing daily. The conservatives are working quietly and industriously. The failure to effect a combination will insure the success of the radical ticket.

The Congressional Committee were called on this afternoon by an aid of Governor Pierpont, and invited to dine with his (Pierpont's) family. In the absence of the Governor they were compelled to decline.—*N. Y. Herald.*

Confederate Money a Valid Consideration—Highly Important Decision.

The case of Dean vs. Harvey, administrator of W. H. Youell, has been finally settled by the United States District Court of Georgia. We copy the following summary from the Rome *Courier*:—

Youel, in 1864, purchased of Dean his plantation, in Floyd county, Ga., for $24,000 in Confederate money. Dean remained in possession, but since the war entered into a rent contract for the place with Harvey, the administrator of Youell. Afterwards Dean filed a bill in the Superior Court of Floyd count, to set aside the sale and to enjoin Harvey from turning him out of possession, upon the ground that the consideration of the purchase was Confederate money, and the sale, therefore, void. The Superior Court of this county first granted the injunction, but afterwards dissolved it on motion of Harvey & Scott, the administrator's counsel. In the meantime Dean moved to Alabama, leaving his tenant in possession, and dismissing his case in the Superior Court, and commenced his suit by will as before, in the United States District Court for Northern Georgia, praying for injunction, relief, etc. The case being argued on demurrer at the present term, his Honor Judge Erskine dismissed the bill sustaining the rights of the purchase. This case has excited a great deal of interest, and is, perhaps, the most important one to the Southern people decided since the close of the war.

An Aged Woman Killed at Troy.

TROY, N. Y., Oct. 18.—A German woman named Schilling, aged sixty years, was run over by a train of cars on the Union Railroad track passing through this city this forenoon. It appears that the woman was passing down the track, and meeting one train in front of her was at once struck down by another one coming from the rear. She was terribly mangled, and died within a few moments after being picked up. The inquest does not designate that any fault attaches to the Union Railroad corporation of the city.

—A submarine telegraph from San Francisco to Japan and China is suggested, and the opening trade of the new line of steamships holds out strong encouragement for undertaking the enterprise.

SECOND EDITION

FROM BALTIMORE TO-DAY.

Parades of Colored Troops Prohibited.

An Important Order from the Police Commission.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

[SPECIAL DESPATCH TO THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.]

BALTIMORE, Oct. 19.—Further investigation into the difficulty of the colored troops' parade on Thursday night, whereby young Ellemeyer was killed, has shown that the negroes had just been beaten with brickbats and stones, and a pistol fired at them by some disorderly white rowdies as they were marching, which provoked the rear platoon of a company to fire into the crowd, which, however much provoked, was a great outrage. Some ten or fifteen of the colored troops have been arrested and held to bail for a further investigation.

The Police Commissioners have issued the following order, which prohibits all future parades of colored troops, day or night, and in fact disbands them. It also prevents other public demonstrations and processions or parades of every kind, except Governor Swann's regular militia. The order, in fact, requires too much, as it must prove unconstitutional, and will probably be abortive in consequence thereof.

OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF POLICE COMMISSIONERS FOR THE CITY OF BALTIMORE, October 18, 1867.—For the protection of the lives of the citizens of Baltimore, and the preservation of the public peace from threatened disturbance, the Board of Police Commissioners, in the exercise of the powers confided to them by law, have deemed it necessary and proper to issue the following order, which will be inflexibly enforced:—

Ordered, All parades, processions, or assemblages of armed men within the city of Baltimore, other than the regularly organized militia of the State, under their proper officers, properly and legally authorized, are hereby prohibited, whether the same be had by day or by night. All processions or parades of bodies of men through the public streets at night, except of the militia as aforesaid, are likewise forbidden, whether the persons engaged therein be armed or unarmed; all persons other than members of the militia organization aforesaid appearing armed in the streets at night, whether singly or together, will be arrested. The officers and men of the police force are hereby enjoined to arrest all persons who shall be found in the streets in contravention of this order. The Board invite the co-operation of all public officers and good citizens in the maintenance of public order, and respectfully request the officers of the State militia to abstain for the present from marching or parading their men through the streets at night for the purposes of drill or otherwise.

By order of the Board.

(Signed), LEFEVRE JARRETT, President.

The excitement still continues, and will not end until the whole matter is thoroughly investigated.

MEXICO.

Probable Election of Juarez—Madame Miramon and Madame Escandon in Havana.

HAVANA, Oct. 18.—The steamer Louisiana, from Vera Cruz, has arrived here, bringing news by telegraph from the Mexican capital up to the 13th inst., and from Vera Cruz to the 14th.

The announcement of Santa Anna's condemnation to eight years of banishment is confirmed.

The elections had resulted in the success of President Juarez in the States of Mexico and Guadalajara and all the principal States of the interior.

The widow of the late General Miramon is here, on her way to Europe, as is likewise Madame Escandon, the wife of Don Antonio Escandon, the wealthy capitalist. Both have recently suffered severe family afflictions—the former by the death of her gallant husband and a son, and the latter by the sudden death of Senor Eustagino Barron, her brother.

Reported Earthquake.

The Syracuse *Standard* has intelligence of a very sensible shock of an earthquake which was experienced in the towns of Otisco and Pompey on Monday. The shock extended, as far as heard from, over an extent of about twelve miles, and was severe enough to shake the buildings very distinctly. The Rochester *Union* asks:—"Was not the supposed earthquake a report of the news of the election in Ohio and Pennsylvania?"

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH, Saturday, Oct. 19, 1867.

There have been, for several days past, a number of rumors current in our city in regard to the alleged failure of several of our heaviest houses. After careful investigation we are unable to find any good source for such stories, except in the case of three or four firms. We apprehend that the tales circulated are, to a great extent, nothing more than an exhibition of the prevalent feeling of distrust occasioned by the uneasiness felt in regard to the political future. There seems to be no real ground for anxiety, for even in the case of those houses which have failed, the stock of goods in their possession seems quite enough to cover their indebtedness. This is the rule, although there are a few exceptions.

The Stock market was inactive this morning, and prices were unsettled and lower. Government bonds continue dull. 10-40s sold at 100¼, a decline of ⅛; 111 was bid for 6s of 1881; 104⅛ for June and July 7·30s; 111⅞ for '62 5-20s; 108⅛ for '64 5-20s; 108¼ for '65 5-20s; and 106⅛ for July, '65 5-20s. City loans were unchanged; the new issue sold at 101⅛, and old do. at 98.

Railroad shares were the most active on the list. Reading sold at 49½@50, closing at the former rate, a decline of ⅛; Pennsylvania Railroad at 52, no change; Catawissa preferred at 26@26¼, a decline of 1¼; and Philadelphia and Erie at 27@27¼, a decline of ½; 124½ was bid for Camden and Amboy; 58 for Minehill; 32 for North Pennsylvania; 52 for Lehigh Valley; 30 for Elmira common; and 40 for preferred do.

City Passenger Railroad shares were unchanged. Second and Third sold at 78. 64 was bid for Tenth and Eleventh; 18½ for Thirteenth and Fifteenth; 46 for Chesnut and Walnut; and 12½ for Hestonville.

Bank shares were in good demand for investment at full prices. 244 was bid for North America; 132½ for Farmers' and Mechanics'; 58 for Commercial; 95 for Western; 110 for Tradesmen's; 70 for City; 63 for Commonwealth; and 70 for Corn Exchange.

Quotations of Gold—10½ A. M., 144; 11 A. M., 143¾; 12 M., 144; 1 P. M. 143¾.

—The New York *Tribune* this morning says:—"Money is in active demand at 7 per cent.; gold interest is freely paid, and upon stocks turned much higher rates are taken. There has been a demand for greenbacks among banks to-day, and as a rule these institutions are poor and indisposed to loan to the best borrowers. The demand for currency to move grain has fallen to a low point, and enough has probably been sent West to pinch along with under a tight money market. The city is still losing currency to near-by points to move the butter, cheese, and other farm products, which require a good deal of cash, though its borrowers are not so noisy and so much talked about as the grain trade. The next drain of magnitude will come on account of the cotton trade. Prices of cotton are lower than was anticipated, but the demand to move the crops cannot be filled without calling money now used in carrying out enormous railway speculations. The bank statement of the coming week is expected to show contractions in the loans and deposits, with a loss in legal tenders out of proportion to the decreased liabilities. Commercial paper sells slowly at 7@10 per cent."

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES TO-DAY

Reported by Dehaven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street

BEFORE BOARDS.

$1000 Pa R 1m 6s ... 99¾

FIRST BOARD.

$550 5-20s '67..cp	108¾	100 sh Read R	49⅝
$1000 U S 10-40s..cp	100⅜	40 do...2d.	50
$1200 City 6s, New...ls.	101⅜	100 do...s60.	49½
$2800 do..New	101⅜	100 do...s60.	49½
$300 do..New	101⅜	100 do...b30.	49⅝
$1150 Pa 6s, 2 series	104¼	100 do	49⅝
$1000 All Co'y Co 5s..b5.	75¼	50 do...trf.	49⅝
$1000 Phil & Erie 6s	92¼	500 do...b30.	49½
16 sh Leh N stk	38	200 do	49·44
100 do...c.	38	100 sh Cata Prf	26⅜
5 sh Morris Cl Pf	95	600 do...ls.	26⅜
3 sh Penna R...d b.	52	100 do	26⅜
28 do...d b.	52	100 do...b30.	26⅜
100 sh Phil & E...b60.	27½	100 do	26
100 do...s60.	27	500 do	26
10 sh 2d & 3d Sts R	78	400 do...ls.s60.	26
100 sh Keystone Zinc.	1		

BETWEEN BOARDS.

$1000 5-20's '64..cp	108⅜	15 sh Penna R...d b.	52
$2000 Read 6s '70	94½	100 sh Hestonville	12½
$1000 C & Am 6s, '83	86⅜	200 sh Cata Prf	26⅜
$4000 do...'89...2d.	86	100 sh Sch N Pf	27
2 sh Minehill..s5wn.	58½	100 do	27
2 do...s5wn.	58½	100 sh Reading	49⅝
10 sh Leh V R	52½	200 sh Phil & E..s5int.	27
100 do...b5wn.	52½		

—Messrs. De Haven & Brother, No. 40 South Third street, report the following rates of exchange to-day at 1 P. M.:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 110¾@111¼; do. 1862, 111¾@112; do., 1864, 108⅛@108⅜; do., 1865, 108⅛@108⅜; do., 1865, new, 106⅛@106⅜; do., 1867, new, 106⅛@106⅜; do. 5s, 10-40s, 100@100¼; do. 7·30s, June, 104⅛@104⅜; do., July, 104⅛@104⅜; Compound Interest Notes, June, 1864, 119·40; do., July, 1864, 119·40; do. August, 1864, 119·40; do., October, 1864, 119·40@119½; do. December, 1864, 118½@118⅞; do., May, 1865, 117¼@117⅞; do., August, 1865, 116¼@116⅞; do., September, 1865, 115⅞@115⅞; do. October, 1865, 115¼@115⅞. Gold, 143¾@144⅛. Silver, 137½@139½.

—Messrs. Jay Cooke & Co. quote Government securities, etc., as follows:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 110¾@111¼; old 5-20s, 111¾@112; new 5-20s, 1864, 108⅛@108⅜; do., 1865, 108⅛@108⅜; do., July, 106⅛@106⅜; do., 1867, 106⅛@106⅜; 10-40s, 100@100¼; 7·30s, June, 104⅛@104⅜; do., July, 104⅛@104⅜. Gold, 143¾@144⅛.

Philadelphia Trade Report.

SATURDAY, Oct. 19.—The Flour Market was very dull to-day, and some holders are offering brands of spring and winter Wheat at fully 50c. ℔ bbl. lower than yesterday. The home consumers operated with extreme caution, only purchasing to supply present necessities. Sales of 400 barrels at $7·50@8·50 for superfine, $8·50@9·50 for extras, $10·75@11·50 for Northwestern extra family, $11·50@12·25 for Pennsylvania and Ohio do. do., and $13@14·50 for fancy, according to quality. Rye Flour ranges from $8 75 to $9·25. Nothing doing in Corn Meal.

The demand for Wheat has fallen off, and prices are weak at the decline noted yesterday. Sales of 2000 bushels Red at $2·40@2·65, the latter rate for choice; and California at $3·15@3·25. Rye is steady at $1·70@1·74 for prime. Corn—The market is quiet, and prices drooping. Sales of 6000 bushels at $1·50@1·52 for yellow, closing at the former figure; $1·45 for Western mixed, and $1·45 for Western yellow. Oats are unchanged. Sales of 3000 bushels Southern and Pennsylvania at 70@78 cents.

Nothing doing in either Barley or Malt.

The demand for Bark is good, and No. 1 is held at $55 per ton.

Whisky—Nothing doing.

The Latest Financial News.

[Special to THE EVENING TELEGRAPH by Hasson's Independent News Agency.]

NEW YORK, Oct. 19.—U. S. 6s 1881, 111⅜; U. S. 5-20s 1862, 111⅞@112; do. 1864, 108⅜@108⅝; do. 1865, 108⅜@108⅝; 10-40s, 100⅛@100¼; 7 3-0s, June and December, 104⅜@104⅝; do. January and July, 104⅜@105⅛. Gold 144⅛. Pacific Mail, 146⅞@149. Atlantic Mail, 116⅛@118. Canton Company, 44¾; Cumberland, 28@30; Quicksilver, 21; Mariposa, 8; New York Central, 111¾; Erie, 70¾; Hudson River, 125⅞@126; Reading, 98⅞@99; Michigan Central, 108; Michigan Southern, 79⅛@79⅜; Cleveland and Toledo, 103⅜@104; Fort Wayne, 98⅛@98⅜; Western Union Telegraph, 34⅜.

Markets by Telegraph.

NEW YORK, Oct. 19.—Flour is dull; Southern, $10·65@14·75; extra State, $9·85@11·10·50 Wheat dull and heavy; spring, $2·15@2 28 Corn—mixed dull at $1·38@1·40. Oats, 82@83c. and firm. Barley, $1·40@1·55. Rye, $1·55@1·65. Whisky, 38@37c., in bond. Pork lower, at $21·90. Bacon, winter delivery—Cumberland, 11¼c.; short-ribbed, 12½c. Tallow dull at 12@12¼c. Lard is quiet at 13¾@14¼c. Cotton dull at 18c.

LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

For additional Marine News see Third Page.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA ... OCTOBER 19.

STATE OF THERMOMETER AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH OFFICE.

7 A. M. ... 60 | 11 A. M. ... 78 | 2 P. M. ... 84

CLEARED THIS MORNING.

Steamship Chase, Harding, Providence, D. S. Stetson & Co.
Barque Sea Eagle, Wilson, Demerara, T. Wattson & Sons.
Schr C. McCarthy, Barclay, St. Jago de Cuba, S. & W. Welsh.
Schr M. G. Stockham, Cordery, Boston, J. G. & G. S. Repplier.
Schr L. S. Levering, Corson, Boston, do.
Schr Eliza Neal, Studams, Boston, Borda, Keller & Nutting.
Schr G. Deering, Willetts, Portland, do.
Schr L. Audenried, Crawford, Boston, W. H. Johns & Bro.
Schr Emma F. Hart, Hart, Boston, Rommel & Hunter.
Schr A. E. Safford, Hanson, Norwich, do.
Schr M. E. Coyne, Facemire, Newport, do.
Schr Reading RR. No. 42, Rodan, New Haven, Sinnickson & Co.
Schr E. R. Graham, Smith, Cambridgeport, Hammett & Neill.
Schr S. Cullen, Avis, Salisbury, Blakiston, Graeff & Co.
Schr G. Twibell, Miller, Washington, do.
Schr M. P. Smith, Grace, Wareham, Dovey, Bulkley & Co.
Schr C. W. Locke, Huntley, Dorchester, Suffolk Coal Co.
Schr Colon, Jasper, Boston, Quintard, Ward & Co.
St'r Millville, Renear, Millville, Whitall, Tatum & Co.
St'r Diamond State, Robinson, Baltimore, J. D. Ruoff.

ARRIVED THIS MORNING.

Steamship Juniata, Hoxie, from New Orleans, via Havana 13th inst., with cotton, sugar, etc., to Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Co.
Brig A. F. Larrabee, Carlisle, 8 days from Bangor, with lumber to S. B. Bailey & Sons.
Schr E. R. Graham, Smith, from Gardiner, with ice to Knickerbocker Ice Co.
Schr D. E. Wolfe, Dole, from Leechville.
Schr E. Neal, Studams, from Boston.
Schr S. Cullen, Avis, from Boston.
Schr M. P. Smith, Grace, from Boston.
Schr M. H. Stockham, Cordery, from Boston.
Schr L. S. Levering, Corson, from Boston.
Schr H. G. Ely, McAllister, from City Point.
Schr A. E. Safford, Hanson, from Providence.
Schr H. Little, Godfrey, from Providence.
Schr L. Audenried, Crawford, from Millville.
Schr E. F. Hart, Hart, from Fall River.
Schr M. E. Coyne, Facemire, from Dighton.
Schr G. Twibell, Miller, from Georgetown.
Schr Colon, Jasper, from Portsmouth.
Schr Reading RR. No. 42, Rodan, from Bridgeport.
Steamer H. L. Gaw, Her, 13 hours from Baltimore, with mdse. to A. Groves, Jr.
Steamer W. Whilldin, Riggans, from Baltimore, with mdse. to J. D. Ruoff.
Steamer Vineland, Borden, 13 hours from Baltimore, with mdse. to J. D. Ruoff.

MEMORANDA.

Barque E. A. Barnard, Lippincott, for Philadelphia, cleared at Havana 12th inst.
Brig Matilda, Dix, from Portsmouth for Philadelphia, sailed from Holmes' Hole 16th inst.
Brig Reporter, Coombs, hence, at Portsmouth 16th instant.
Schr Althea, Smith, hence, at Salem 17th inst.
Schr J. Satterthwaite, Long, for Philadelphia, sailed from Providence 17th inst.
Schr J. Griffith, Cobb, from Bristol for Philadelphia, at New York yesterday.
Schr C. W. Kienzle, Woodruff, hence, at Providence 17th inst.
Schr Henrietta, hence, at Norwich 17th inst.
Schr R. H. Daley, hence, at New London 17th inst.
Schrs A. M. Aldridge, Robinson; Express, Brown; Moonlight, Barry; F. B. Felton, Robinson; F. Keating, Chemung; and E. G. Cranmer, Cranmer, hence, at Boston 16th inst.
Schr Open Sea, Coombs, for Philadelphia, cleared at Bangor 16th inst.
Schrs A. Garwood, Godfrey; M. E. Staples, Dinsmore; E. Bartle, Smith; T. T. Tasker, Allen; Trade Wind, Corson; and R. S. Miller, Henderson, hence, at Boston 17th inst.
Steamtug Walter Ross, Flowers, hence, at Bangor 16th inst.

DOMESTIC PORTS.

NEW YORK, Oct. 18.—Arrived, steamship Irene, Urquhart, from Sisal.
Barque Agra, Lockhart, from Hamburg.
Barque St. Bernard, Bahrs, from Girgenti.
Brig Madonna, Jordan, from St. Louis.
Brig Louisa, Semmes, from Swansea.
Brig Lucie, Jessen, from Rio Janeiro.

SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

EDITORIAL OPINIONS OF THE LEADING JOURNALS UPON CURRENT TOPICS—COMPILED EVERY DAY FOR THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

The Republican Troubles.

From the N. Y. Nation.

It is now, we believe, pretty generally agreed that Pennsylvania has been lost to the Republican party for the same reason that California was, and that many people fear New York will be lost—the corruption of the Republican politicians and the inferiority in point of character and standing of the Republican candidates. We are glad to see, also, that most even of the party papers acknowledge this to be the melancholy truth, and are not, as after the Connecticut election, of opinion that the disaster was due to want of sufficiently strong advocacy of negro suffrage. The *Tribune* meets the reverse in the only manly and sensible way, by acknowledging its extent and showing that, though great, it is not irretrievable; that misfortunes as great have overtaken the party before, and yet have not destroyed it.

We feel bound to say, however, that this is, under the circumstances, but very imperfect consolation. The Republican party has the greatest work to do, and has had it to do for the last seven years, which has ever fallen to the lot of a political party, and it is necessary to the successful performance of the work that it should not be interrupted. But the people have now twice attempted to take it out of Republican hands—once in 1862, perhaps in great part because they were not yet ready for the emancipation policy; and now, because they are disgusted by its corruption and foulness for over-legislation. But no matter what the cause may be, as long as it is a preventible cause, the interruption is not only unfortunate for the country but discreditable to the Republican managers. As regards the corruption, nobody expects any change for the better from the Democrats. The Republicans are driven out rather by way of punishing them than in the hope of inaugurating a reform. If we are ever to have any improvement in political morality, it is from the action of the Republican party it must come, for it contains most of the principle as well as most of the intelligence of the country. The Democratic party has, and will have as long as it lasts, to rely so largely on the worst elements in the American population, that its best men, let them be ever so well inclined, will find themselves powerless. It is not likely that it will ever do anything towards banishing corruption beyond "denouncing" and "stigmatizing" it in its platforms. The diminution of political corruption, the extinction of the practice of selling acts of the Legislature to the highest bidder, of dividing the public offices as plunder amongst thieves, the general raising of the tone of public men, and the recognition of character as the greatest and most valuable of political forces, and, in fact, the only one to which the nation can in the last extremity look for salvation, is the great question of our time. It is greater than the suffrage, greater than reconstruction; for if no means could be devised of infusing more morality into politics, it would make little difference who voted or on what terms the North and South were reunited. What are the chances that the Republican party will, while doing other things, not leave this undone? To judge from some indications, they are poor enough; but to judge from others—the late elections, we take leave to say, amongst the number—they are tolerably good.

The curse of our politics is, as everybody—when there is no election in progress—now acknowledges, the yoke of party discipline. It has always been enforced and upheld, even by some rigid moralists, that it was necessary to success, and that, even if it were an evil, it was an evil through which a still greater evil was prevented. For instance, it might be wrong to send a bad man to Congress, but by sending him you helped to prevent the perpetuation at the South of the degradation and oppression of millions. Everybody is familiar with this mode of justifying doubtful political manœuvres just before the elections. People who preach morality at that period are generally pronounced by "practical politicians" either fools or traitors, and are urged as we have been ourselves, to stop sermonizing till the election is over; then, indeed, it is impossible to be too pious, and a good moralizer on the rascality of politicians may expect to have a fine audience even of the successful party, with the most hardened wire-pullers and jobbers seated in tears on the front benches. The theory of the "practical men" is that you cannot, before elections, too completely drown your scruples, and cannot too blindly swallow the ticket if the election is an important one, but when all is over it is your duty as a good citizen to "testify" against the nominating convention, and expose the weakness and wickedness of the candidates it imposed on you, so that next time it will do better.

But, as we pointed out when discussing the subject last spring, nominating conventions cannot be got to do better in this way. The plan has been tried for years and has utterly failed. If preaching down corruption and knavery and time-serving, and preaching up the duty of nominating good men to office, between elections, were of any use, the Government of the country would be monopolized by the wise and just, and the rascals would be calling out for "personal representation." The pulpits have resounded with this sort of thing ever since nominating conventions first began; the press has teemed with it; and it has formed the standing excuse of all the young and old prigs who "have nothing to do with politics," and devote themselves to money-making and light literature and tuft-hunting in Europe.

The managers are always willing to let you preach till the crack of doom provided you keep your place in the ranks and vote the regular ticket on election day, and they can always provide you with a dozen fine reasons for your doing so—and so long as you do so, there is absolutely no chance of any improvement in the nominating conventions. This is as certain as anything in politics can be. The reform must come from the readiness of voters to desert the party standard. The only thing that will incline the leaders to better ways is the fear that if they do not nominate good men, and keep out of jobbing, their labors will be thrown away, and their nominees defeated at the polls.

This may sound very wild doctrine to practical politicians, but we maintain that it is we who are practical and they who are visionaries. They constantly flatter themselves and try to persuade the public that each election is the most critical one that has ever occurred, and that if it can be carried all will go well ever after. But no one election, except the election of Mr. Lincoln in 1864, has ever settled any great question. The work of forming public opinion is slow; the work of carrying it into action is slower still. It took the anti-slavery party nearly twenty years of agitation and dozens of elections and four years of bloody war to get the Government of the country into their hands; it will take the Republican party, in our opinion, eight or ten years more of power to carry out their policy to its legitimate result, and settle society at the South upon a sure and lasting foundation; and we hold it to be of the highest importance to the country that they should succeed in retaining it for this period. No such transformation as we are now attempting can be effected in a year or two.

But no party can hope to retain power any longer than the Republican party has retained it, or long enough for the proper execution of any such work as the latter has in hand, unless it can manage to keep pure and to confine its attention to one object. All parties which remain long in office naturally attract the knaves to them, and naturally grow overconfident in their own strength; and the longer they remain in office the bolder the knaves grow, and the more disposition there is to lend the party strength—just as manufacturers let out their surplus steam-power—to any little lot of enthusiasts who apply for it and offer to pay for it in noisy support. Now, no party in America can count on remaining in office long after it gets into this condition. A party, as we have more than once pointed out, is not an army. It is a collection of free agents, influenced in a greater or less degree by one idea, and party organization can only be strong in proportion to the ignorance of the members. No party at the North can ever be as strong and compact as the pro-slavery party has been at the South; the Republican organization can never be as perfect as that of the Democrats; and although it is quite true that the more you spread newspapers and books, the more Republicans you make, it is also true that the more highly educated the Republican party becomes the more care will the management of it require, if the leaders do not wish to be left high and dry, as they are to-day in California, Pennsylvania, and Ohio. Intelligent and educated men can only be led through their reason and through their conscience. They will not go into battle for any cause under the leadership of knaves, hypocrites, and thieves, and it is well for the country, and well for the negro, and well for everybody whose destiny is bound up in that of the nation, that they should not. The loss of even one election at such a crisis as this is, of course, a great loss. We are sorry for it, but if it helps to disabuse party managers of the idea under which the *Tribune* says they acted in Pennsylvania, that "anything that is put on the Republican ticket can be elected;" if it convince them that to be sure of a long tenure of power they must respect the popular conscience, we hold that the lesson, though bitter, will prove invaluable.

We are no more afraid of the tide turning in the United States in favor of restriction and political inequality, than we are afraid of the rivers beginning to flow backwards. All the forces of the age fight against privilege. But we are afraid of having the popular faith in honesty and integrity destroyed, and all the traditions of virtue and decency wiped out, by that most dangerous of all kinds of corruption, the corruption of men who profess to be serving great moral ideas.

The theory which some Western papers are propounding, that the elections have gone wrong because the country is disgusted with the delays of Congress, is doubtless a pleasant one, but we do not know where any support is to be found for it in the history of the past two years. The extreme radicals have, no doubt, started a good many alarming schemes, but Congress has not adopted any of them. All that the Thirty-ninth Congress did was to claim for itself exclusive jurisdiction in the matter of reconstruction. The first terms it offered the South were as mild as any terms could be, and it had, of course, to give the South a reasonable time to consider and adopt them. Even the Philadelphia Convention could not say they were hard: what it did say was that it was humiliating for the South to have to accept any terms at all. The present plan was not resolved upon till after the South had had a year for consideration, and it contains nothing but negro suffrage to make it objectionable to any Northerner who supported the war; and as to negro suffrage, it has not been sprung suddenly on the party. It is a cry two years old, which every Republican journal or statesman has been steadily repeating ever since the South produced its Black Codes in the fall of 1865. The question of negro suffrage at the North is comparatively a novel question, and has probably not come home to the great majority of Northern voters, and the way in which the Ohio Republicans have treated it is certainly most discreditable to them; but the way in which the party has been managed everywhere has not been such as to fix people's attention on the principles of equal rights underlying negro suffrage at the South, and to make them sensible that this was—as the Springfield *Republican* well pointed out the other day—the only basis of the party, the great reason for its existence. It has been, on the contrary, managed or talked of by many of its leaders for the last year or two as if it was a gigantic *factotum* for the suppression of free-traders, drunkards, fornicators, Sabbath-breakers, for the spread of universal freedom, the better distribution of landed property at the South, and the production of a general rise in wages combined with a general shortening of the hours of labor, and, finally, for the cheating of the public creditors. Some of the most extraordinary doctrines in jurisprudence and political economy ever heard of, in our day at least, have been produced under the shadow of its standard by men claiming to lead it; and though the party as a party has not given any formal countenance, it has done enough to share in the discredit of them, and it has at last fallen into carelessness, or worse, in making its nominations. But defeat at elections does not mean its death. The party is not to be found at conventions or in platforms. Its strength lies in the ideas and aspirations of the best men and women in America, and in these there is no change. The late losses, so far from showing a decline in the sentiment to which the party owed its origin, in our opinion shows that it is stronger than ever, for he is no true lover of equal political rights who does not love truth and honesty better still.

Remnants of the Slave System—The Law of Apprenticeship.

From the N. Y. Times.

On Wednesday there was a case before the United States Circuit Court in Baltimore of more than local interest. It was a matter involving the validity of an apprenticeship indenture. The case was that of a negro girl who had been apprenticed to the defendant—a Maryland slave-owner—two days after the State Constitution abolishing slavery came into operation in November, 1864.

The apprentice, by the terms of the indenture, was not entitled to any training whatever, either of a general or of a technical character. She was simply to be the servant of her former owner, and became bound, under an instrument which had no validity whatever, to remain in a condition of servitude. None of the provisions in an ordinary apprenticeship indenture applicable to minors generally appeared in the agreement. The apprentice was simply held bound, under a covenant, to which her mother on the one side, and her former owner on the other, were parties, to do menial work for a term of years.

Perhaps it was the sort of work the girl—considering her former condition—was best fitted for. But that in no way affected the rights of the case; and Judge Chase, in deciding that the indenture was invalid, only gave judicial expression to the sentiment of the community where the case was tried. The master of the girl made no formal defense. His personal plea was one which did not aim at a contravention of the law of Congress, which in this case was clearly *ex post facto*, nor did he plead that he had made the indenture good under the State law. He simply contented himself with stating that the Civil Rights bill, which was passed eighteen months after the child was indentured, did not appear to him to be violated by the agreement.

Judge Chase, while regretting that the question was not submitted to argument, holds that the first clause of the thirteenth amendment of the Constitution of the United States interdicts slavery or involuntary servitude, except as a punishment for crime, and establishes freedom as the constitutional right of all persons in the United States, and that the alleged apprenticeship in the present case is involuntary servitude within the meaning of these words in the amendment. He further reasons that if this were otherwise, the indenture set forth in the return does not contain important provisions for the security and benefit of the apprentice which are required by the laws of Maryland in indentures of white apprentices, and is therefore in contravention of that clause of the first section of the Civil Rights law enacted by Congress April 9, 1866. He decides that the law, having been enacted under the second clause of the thirteenth amendment, in enforcement of the first clause of the same amendment, is constitutional, and applies to all conditions prohibited by it, whether originating in transactions before or since its enactment, and clinches the decision by declaring that colored persons, equally with white persons, are citizens of the United States.

There can be no question as to the fairness and justness of this decision as affects the condition of colored apprentices, indentured under the conditions related. But it is one of the worst features of our social system that there is such a repugnance to apprenticeship among the growing community. For one apprentice that we find to-day in the different crafts which create and sustain our home industry, we ought to have a dozen. This does not apply equally throughout the country; but it applies to an alarming extent in our larger cities. Persons who are barely fit to enter upon an apprenticeship, are eager to become foremen. An easy and smart way of living is becoming so common that it is alarming. The equality of man is preached to an extent which is not without danger. We all rejoice to hear that this Maryland girl is released by Judge Chase's mandamus from doing involuntary duty as a housemaid. But we should have perhaps as great cause for rejoicing, if *service*—real, steady, voluntary service—were not held to be so discreditable a thing as it is, North and South, especially among a certain class of people of all colors. Where are our educated seamen, outside of the Navy? What is the wealth attaching to our mercantile marine? How far does our credit run when we sum up the achievements of our coasting navigators? It is needless to speak of other industries. But this business of apprenticing to a craft where one might learn something has so far fallen into disfavor that we know not where to look for it. If it should become unpopular among our colored brethren, as it has become here, it will neither do them nor us much good. Even the valuable franchises conferred on them will contribute but little to their personal affluence, or towards the prosperity of the country. If we could teach them that honest labor is not at all discreditable, we should perhaps do as much for their moral comfort and their moral enlightenment as by teaching them all that we happen to know about the natural rights of man.

The Education of the South.

From the N. Y. Tribune.

We have said a good deal from time to time about the ignorance of the South, and the necessity of education there. But there is one word more to be spoken on the direction that education should take at the South, the class of people it should mainly bear upon, and the ends it should aim at compassing. The fact forced emphatically on the Northern mind has been the ignorance of the negroes, and their demand for education to protect them against the craft of the white people, and to prepare them for their new duties and privileges in the State. To meet that demand prodigious efforts have been made. The people have poured out their money by millions of dollars through the different associations, religious and secular, that have pledged aid to the black people. Under the charge of the Bureau for Freedmen and Abandoned Lands, alone, there were, at the beginning of the year, 1496 schools, 1737 teachers, and 95,167 black pupils. The American Missionary Association, but one of the numerous societies engaged in this work had, last season, 506 teachers in its service, with 56,919 black scholars. This is well. But it should not be forgotten that the "poor whites" of the South, including the great mass of the Southern people, are as ignorant as the blacks, have been purposely kept in ignorance, as the blacks were, for social and political ends, and are as helpless intellectually as the blacks are. The South had no common schools, no free schools for any class, white or black. The fifteen slave States educated but one in thirteen of their population; the nineteen free States educated one in four and four-fifths. Virginia, with a population of 1,596,310, supported 3778 public schools; Massachusetts, with a population of 1,231,066, maintained 4134; Iowa, a State 20 years old, had, in 1860, 3836 free schools for her 674,948 people; North Carolina, one of the original thirteen States, had at the same date 2994 schools for her 992,622 people. The young Western State educated one out of every four; the old slave State one out of every nine and a half. Nor is this the whole difference. While the Northern schools were used by the people, the Southern schools were to some extent monopolized by the richer classes. There was a deliberate purpose that the common people should not be educated. This purpose was shown in other ways besides that of discouraging free schools. Restrictions were placed on the dissemination of literature; booksellers were watched; mails were inspected; publishers' invoices were searched; newspapers, tracts, pamphlets, popular works of our own and foreign authors which might help to enlighten the people on matters of civilization, were kept out or banished. Many an editor and publisher and bookseller has been arrested, imprisoned, and beaten with whips for having instructive literature in his possession which white men might incontinently read. These precautions were taken against popular intelligence without regard to color or race. But all this time, and by the same order of arrangement, the opulent class at the South, the rich slaveholding class, the aristocracy, took care of their own education in a manner to suit themselves. The wealthy people had schools. Some educated their children abroad, in England or on the continent of Europe. Many sent their sons to our Northern colleges; Harvard used to be disfavored with their visitations. But there was no lack of schooling at home for those who would pay for it. Free private schools were scarce at the South, but costly private schools were plenty. Common schools were hard to find; but colleges, seminaries, institutes, and academies were in abundance. It has been stated that the South, which more than neglected its public schools, maintained these costly superior schools more generously than the Northern people did theirs; for the reason that they wanted schools for a superior and wealthy class, while we wanted schools for the people. Virginia had 421 private schools and colleges, liberally endowed, to 327 in Massachusetts. Alabama opposed her 213 to Connecticut's 202. Alabama laid no tax on these high-class schools, but made no appropriation for common schools. Rhode Island educated on the cheap free system 25,570 pupils; South Carolina, with four times her population, educated 20,716; but South Carolina had 240 high-priced "colleges" for the aristocracy, all untaxed, while Rhode Island could count but 59. The Southern gentry were largely cultivated, accomplished people. They had the best of teachers, professors, tutors, and governesses. Some of them had fine private libraries. Their tables were covered with elegant literature. Cultivation was one of their marks of distinction. They used it for political influence and social prestige. It was a badge and a luxury.

Between the educated and the uneducated classes of the South there was this great gulf fixed. The slaveholding caste were the educated; the non-slaveholding classes, white or black, were the illiterate; and because these last were so numerous and might be so formidable, the aristocracy played them off against each other, for its own advantage, making the whites despise the blacks, and the blacks hate the whites. In this view of the case, it is plainly a mistake to devote ourselves exclusively, or even disproportionately, to the negroes. Important as education is for them, for the whites it is even more important. The blacks, though illiterate, have had their intelligence quickened and turned in the right direction by the experience of the war. They are eager to learn, and they have an instinct that teaches them what they should learn. They are ready to receive liberal instruction in liberal ideas. Their former masters have little or no influence over their minds; the white people about them they have been compelled to distrust; what the Yankee tells them they believe, and not much else. They need education less for their general enlightenment in national opinions and loyalty than for their personal advantage and social improvement. The uneducated whites need education for this too, but they need it for a great deal more than this. Their intelligence is clouded by malignity as much as by ignorance. Their minds are set against the light. Instruction must do for them the work of opening eyes that are blind, and furnishing a new set of ideas. They have been fighting stupidly against their friends, and are still persuaded that their ruin is due to the triumph of a power which was in arms for their deliverance. Northern education is as unpalatable to them as it ever was, because it means Northern ideas and civilization. The efforts of our educational societies scarcely touch these people. Until recently they burned our schoolhouses, broke up the classes, insulted, and drove away the teachers. Then and there they availed themselves of the benefits supplied by the Freedman's Aid Associations, but their numbers were inconsiderable, and up to this time are not large. The better portion of them are gradually finding out what is going on, and are trying to secure for themselves a share of the advantages which the blacks are so eagerly appropriating. But the great work among them remains unattempted as yet—on any large scale. This must be looked after. The intelligence, and consequently, as we believe, the good-will of these people, is of vast social and political importance. They are as well worth saving as the negroes are; as an element in society they are a perplexity, a trouble, and a danger, as the negroes are not. Education would elevate them as individuals, and improve them as citizens; it would also tend to heal the ancient feud between them and the negroes, and would give the requisite balance to the two elements in society. The education of both races is necessary to create a strong middle class, able to establish republican institutions on a popular basis.

The Consequences of Negro Ascendancy in the South.

From the N. Y. Herald.

We begin to realize the evils in this country which all other countries have experienced where the colored or inferior race have acquired power. Insurrections, conflicts between the races, revolutions, and decline in material prosperity, ending in the destruction of constitutional government and the establishment of despotism, are the inevitable results of placing the balance of political power in the hands of the ignorant masses of an inferior race. Universal equality is a fine thing in theory, and might be practicable if nature had made all the races of mankind equal. But it has not done so. Physiology, history, and all experience show there is great difference in the intellectual and moral character of the races, and, consequently, in their capacity for self-government. Yet we are endeavoring to form an equality, against the laws of nature, between the lowest and the highest types of mankind—between the negro and the Caucasian races—between a people who have never shown themselves capable of government or even of emerging from barbarism unaided by a civilized people and the most civilized race. What monstrous folly! What an absurd experiment! What a dangerous policy!

History teaches by example, it is said, but not to the radicals of this country, nor to the radical revolutionists of any country. Fanatics are never taught. They have but one idea. Theory, with them, usurps the place of reason and ignores the lessons of experience. The information we are receiving from the South, and particularly from our Virginia correspondence, shows that the negroes are becoming, under the lead of unprincipled white demagogues, revolutionary and brutal. In Eastern Virginia there was, the other day, a serious *émeute* among the negroes to hold possession of the lands on which they had squatted. They armed themselves to resist the agents of the Freedmen's Bureau and the rightful owners from taking possession of these lands. At another place, near Norfolk, the negro squatters refused to evacuate the property they took unlawful possession of. Some three hundred of them were armed for resistance, and one of them, in a speech to the Government agents, said they did not care a fig whether the President had pardoned the owner of the estate or not; that the reconstruction acts of Congress did not recognize pardons by the President; that this property was theirs now, and that they were determined to hold on to it in defiance of all opposition. He said "the Indians were driven off these lands by the whites, and that they (the blacks) would now take them from the whites." "We have suffered enough," he exclaimed; "now let the white man suffer. The days when the white man could say, 'Come here, John, and black my boots,' are passed. The times have changed, and now the time will come when I can say to the white man, 'Come here, John, and black my boots,' and he will have to come.'" Receiving frequent applause from his audience, he warmed up and declared that "he would never be satisfied until the white man be forced to serve the black man, that the whites must be driven away from the lands, or must remain as servants, and that neither secosh nor Yankee should drive them (the negroes) off the land."

Such is only a specimen of the harangues and conversations of the negroes in this and other parts of the South. These ignorant and deluded people have been excited to the point of resistance and insurrection by the teachings of radical emissaries in the South. Hunnicutt, who ought to have been arrested for his incendiary language a few days ago, not only told them to arm, but went so far as to tell them to take the torch in their hands. The speech delivered by this revolutionary incendiary at Richmond on last Monday night, together with the speeches of other white and negro orators, were full of the same sort of mischief. Truly, these wretched demagogues are firing the negro heart, or, rather, the negro passions, for a terrible purpose.

Negro supremacy is determined on by the radicals, or, failing in that, the ruin of the South. In this the Southern radicals are aided and encouraged by the radical party of the North. They are resolved to maintain their political power in the republic through the ignorant blacks, though the white people of the North may defeat them at the polls. Since the late elections they avow their main reliance to be on this negro balance of power. Even the *Times*, the lesser organ of the radicals in this city, which pretends to be conservative, declares it as necessary now to secure this negro balance of power. Let insurrection come, let a war of races take place, let the South perish, rather than lose political power and the spoils of the Government, is the cry of this infamous party.

St. Domingo, with all its horrors; Jamaica, with all its desolation; the South American republics, with their everlasting revolutions—all the result of elevating an inferior race to hold the balance of political power—afford no instruction to our radical revolutionists. They will destroy the country rather than give up an impracticable theory or the power they hold. This is the prospect before us, and unless the people of the North loudly demand the suppression of these modern Jacobins, we shall certainly be involved in terrible scenes of bloodshed, a vast military establishment, enormous expenses, a deficient Treasury, and the risk of a military dictatorship.

STEAM ENGINE PACKING.

The modern and extremely popular packing, called

MILLER'S LUBRICATIVE,

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SOAP-STONE PACKING,

Has already been adopted by over 20,000 Locomotive and Stationary Engines, and is beyond question the easiest applied, the most durable, the cheapest, and wears the machinery the least of any steam engine packing yet introduced. It is not liable to burn or cut, does not require oil, and there is no waste in the use, as it is made of all sizes to suit the boxes, from ¼ to 2 inches in diameter. All persons interested in the use of the steam engine are particularly requested to give this packing a trial. A liberal discount will be made to dealers.

M. C. SADLER,
NO. 639 ARCH STREET, PHILA.
Sole Agent for Pennsylvania and Delaware.
See certificate below.

OFFICE OF THE SUPERINTENDENT OF MOTIVE POWER AND MACHINERY, ERIE RAILWAY, NEW YORK, Sept. 29, 1866.

MY DEAR SIR:—In reply to your inquiries in relation to the comparative economy of Hemp Packing, as compared with Lubricating Packing, I will say that Hemp Packing, at an average cost of 33 cents per pound, costs us 2 2-10 mills per mile run, while the Lubricating Packing costs, at an average cost of $1 25 cents per pound, 1 1-10 mill per mile run. We propose to use it exclusively for all Steam Stuffing Boxes. Very truly yours,
H. G. BROOKS, Supt. M. P. & M.

P. S.—The popular

HYDRAULIC PACKING,

Adapted to cold-water pumps, and made similar to the Lubricative Packing, but of different material, will be furnished promptly any size from ½ to 2 inches, and will be found a superior article for pumps.
9 21 stuth 2t12p M. C. S.

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C. W. A. TRUMPLER

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THE LARGEST AND BEST STOCK OF

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Nos. 218 and 220 SOUTH FRONT STREET,

WHO OFFER THE SAME TO THE TRADE IN LOTS ON VERY ADVANTAGEOUS TERMS.

Their Stock of Rye Whiskies, IN BOND, comprises all the favorite brands extant, and runs through the various months of 1865, '66, and of this year, up to present date.

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WATCHES, JEWELRY, ETC.

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LADIES' AND GENTS' "FINE WATCHES"

Of the best American and Foreign Makers, all warranted to give complete satisfaction, and at

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FARR & BROTHER,

Importers of Watches, Jewelry, Musical Boxes, etc.

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Especial attention given to repairing Watches and Musical Boxes by FIRST-CLASS workmen.

LEWIS LADOMUS & CO.,

DIAMOND DEALERS AND JEWELLERS,

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Would invite the attention of purchasers to their large stock of

GENTS' AND LADIES' WATCHES,

Just received, of the finest European makers.

Independent quarter, second, and self-winding, in gold and silver cases.
Also, AMERICAN WATCHES of all sizes.
Diamond Sets, Pins, Studs, Rings, etc.
Coral, Malachite, Garnet, and Etruscan Sets, in great variety. [5 12 4p

SOLID SILVERWARE of all kinds, including a large assortment suitable for Bridal Presents.

C. B. KITCHEN,

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GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES.

DIAMONDS, WATCHES,
JEWELRY, SILVER-WARE,
BRONZES,

ALL GOODS MARKED IN PLAIN FIGURES.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY REFULLY REPAIRED.

Particular attention paid to Manufacturing all articles in our line. [3 21 thstu

WATCHES, JEWELRY.

W. W. CASSIDY,

NO. 12 SOUTH SECOND STREET,

Offers an entirely new and most carefully selected stock of

AMERICAN AND GENEVA WATCHES,
JEWELRY,
SILVER-WARE, AND FANCY ARTICLES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, suitable

FOR BRIDAL OR HOLIDAY PRESENTS.

An examination will show my stock to be unsurpassed in quality and cheapness.
Particular attention paid to repairing. 8 16

C. RUSSELL & CO.,

No. 22 NORTH SIXTH STREET,

OFFER ONE OF THE LARGEST STOCKS

OF

FINE FRENCH CLOCKS,

OF THEIR OWN IMPORTATION, IN THE CITY. 5 26

AMERICAN WATCHES,

The best in the world, sold at Factory Prices.

BY

C. & A. PEQUIGNOT,

MANUFACTURERS OF WATCH CASES,
No. 13 South SIXTH Street.
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STERLING SILVERWARE MANUFACTORY

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GEORGE SHARP,

Patentee of the Ball and Cube patterns, manufactures every description of fine STERLING SILVERWARE, and offers for sale, wholesale and retail, a choice assortment of rich and beautiful goods of new styles at low prices. [9 26 3m

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GROCERIES, ETC.

FRESH FRUITS, 1867.

PEACHES, PEARS, PINEAPPLES,

PLUMS, APRICOTS, CHERRIES,

BLACKBERRIES, QUINCES, ETC.

PRESERVED AND FRESH, IN CANS AND GLASS JARS,

Put up for our particular trade, and for sale by the dozen, or in smaller quantities, by

MITCHELL & FLETCHER,

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NEW BUCKWHEAT FLOUR,

WHITE CLOVER HONEY,

FIRST OF THE SEASON.

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UNION PASTE AND SIZING COMPANY.—A Paste for Box-makers, Bookbinders, Paperhangers, Shoemakers, Pocket-book Makers, Bill Posters, etc. It will not sour. Is cheap and always ready for use. Refer to J. B. Lippincott & Co., Devar & Keller, William Mann, Philadelphia *Inquirer*, Harper Brothers, American Tract Society, and others. Sole Agents, I. L. CRAGIN & CO., No. 629 COMMERCE Street. 9 23

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

[FOR ADDITIONAL LOCAL ITEMS SEE OUTSIDE PAGES.]

PROBABLE MURDER—THE CORONER'S INVESTIGATION.—Yesterday afternoon, in THE EVENING TELEGRAPH, were given the details of a probable murder of an old man, named James Hall. An examination of witnesses was held last evening at Camden, before Coroner Roberts, when the following, among other evidence, was given:—

James Rhodes sworn—Reside No. 510 Adams street, Nineteenth Ward; I recognized deceased as James Hall, of the Twenty-fifth Ward; the deceased was formerly a tavern-keeper, but recently dealt in watches, jewelry, etc.; he carried his articles of jewelry generally in his pockets; he left home on Thursday, about 9 o'clock in the morning.

Michael Ellson sworn—Reside at No. 229 Race street; knew James Hall well; saw him on Thursday, at noon; he said he intended to go to Camden to look after a lot he owned; he had a watch in his pocket; he was a member of the temperance society; had belonged two years to the society; he was a man of sound health; he had some money on him; he offered to pay me $29 out of the amount; he said he was going to Camden, and would stop at my place when he returned in the evening.

Edward Buckley sworn—Reside in the Nineteenth Ward, Philadelphia; knew deceased since I was a boy; saw him on Wednesday morning.

A breastpin was here exhibited and recognized by witness as the property of the deceased. He always carried a number of watches in his pocket.

Eliza Corsey sworn—Reside at Kaighnsville, with my mother and my sisters, Christina and Louisa Lewis; on Thursday afternoon I was at the house of Mary Bristow; Elizabeth Chambers, Elizabeth Morris, and Mrs. Lotham reside in the same house; this was between 2 and 3 o'clock; Elizabeth Chambers' door was shut when I went up stairs; I went into Mrs. Bristow's room; I had been there about half an hour when Mrs. Chambers called me in; she said there was a man lying on the floor dead, he was cold all over; I saw a chair there; the man was lying at the left side of the chair; his head was nearest the chair; there was a looking-glass there which she got from one of the other rooms; she got it to hold over his face; I saw a double guard-chain on the man, and a watch; he had a breastpin in his pocket-book which she took from his pocket; there were a number of greenbacks, rings, and papers in it; one of the rings she put on her small finger; there were a number of watches in his pocket; she seemed surprised to see so many watches; she said she was going to keep them; she went away from the house and remained about a quarter of an hour; she took the watches and pocket-book; she came back with Mr. Crosley.

The case was then continued till Monday at 1 o'clock.

ARTILLERY CORPS OF THE WASHINGTON GREYS.—On Tuesday evening last this company formally opened their new armory, located on Lardner street, in the rear of Horticultural Hall. The second floor of the building is divided into three rooms—two company and a drill-room. The company rooms are occupied respectively by Company D, Grey Reserves, and the Washington Greys, and are fitted up in elaborate style. They are twenty feet wide by thirty feet deep, and the carpetings, upholstery, paintings, and furniture are handsome and appropriate. The drill-room, one of the best ventilated and lighted in the country, is 110 feet in depth by 70 feet in width. The walls are tastefully ornamented with oaken musket-racks, and at the upper end of the room are arranged some one hundred closets for the use of the members.

The army committees deserve the congratulations of the members of the two companies for the manner in which they have discharged their duties.

The exercises of the evening commenced with a parade drill, and the manner in which the "Greys" performed the evolutions called forth encomiums from all present. Later in the evening the Liberty Cornet Band visited the armory and discoursed patriotic and other popular airs. Quite a number of distinguished military characters were present, amongst whom were a number of the old members of the Greys, General Hoffman, Colonel C. Ross Smith, Major J. N. Peirsol, Captains Wood and Parry.

The company is nearly full, and the material of which it is made is well known to the community. They have parade drills every Tuesday evening, non-commissioned officers' drill on Thursday evening, and squad drill on Saturday evening.

The Armory is now completed, and those who take an interest in military matters will be rewarded by visiting the Armory on any of the above evenings. We wish the "Greys" every success, and hope ere long to see this commendable and spirited organization swell into a regiment.

THE GIRARD COLLEGE.—The special committee of Councils appointed to examine into the facts connected with the removal of Major Smith from the position of President of Girard College, held their first meeting yesterday afternoon, at the College building. The committee sat with closed doors, and at the close of their session it was announced that the committee had determined to admit at the future meetings one of the members of the Board of Directors who had voted for the removal of Major Smith, and one of the members who had voted against the resolution of dismissal, each party to select the gentleman to be admitted to the hearing, the President of the College also to be present while the Directors were being examined. The testimony is to be taken down in full.

CUTTING AFFRAY.—Yesterday afternoon James Briggs, employed in the Water Department, while with a party of men at Fifth and Reed streets, was severely cut on the top of the head, and narrowly escaped bleeding to death, one of the arteries being severed. As soon as he discovered that he was severely wounded, he ran to Gilbert's tavern, Third and Reed streets, where, after some delay, medical aid was procured. One of the party with him when the cutting took place accompanied him to the tavern, and when asked how it occurred, said that they were all friends, and that it was done in sport. No arrest was made. The affair created much excitement on East Reed street and vicinity.

SERENADE TO JUDGE LUDLOW.—At a late hour on Thursday night, the Bethooven Liederkranz, John B. Goldbeck, President, under the leadership of Jacob Roth, serenaded the Hon. James R. Ludlow, at his residence, Thirty-ninth and Locust streets, West Philadelphia. The Society sang in excellent time and delightful harmony, "Die Wacht am Rhein," by Wilheim; "Der Bergmarsch," by Zoellner; "Die Nacht," by Abt; after which the Judge made his appearance upon the verandah, and was addressed by D. M. M. Collins, Esq., and replied in a few pertinent but pleasing remarks.

PAST MASTER'S REGALIA.—The members of the several Lodges of the American Protestant Association that were engaged in the contest for the Past Master's regalia, at the fair recently held in St. John's P. E. Church, Brown street, below Third, have been invited to attend service there to-morrow evening. They will then have an opportunity of seeing the good use that was made of their money so liberally contributed, and a special and appropriate sermon will be preached by the rector on the occasion.

SINGULAR ACCIDENT.—While Mr. George Nugent was riding yesterday in a sulkey, on the Rose Ferry road, a horse that had escaped from the stable jumped upon Mr. Nugent's sulkey with such force that it was broken to pieces, and Mr. Nugent thrown to the ground, escaping, however, with some severe bruises. The horse was finally secured by his keeper.

REMEMBER the Soldiers' and Sailors' Orphans by subscribing to the endowment of the Riverside Institute. Shares, $1 each, securing a beautiful steel plate engraving and a present besides. Office, No. 1225 Chesnut street.

ALL THE EMPLOYES at the Mint find that Goodwin's Plantation Tobacco is a mint of itself to all who use i. For sale everywhere.

CHEAP SOAP! GOOD SOAP!—Natrona Refined Saponifier or Concentrated Lye. Two cents a pound for superior Hard Soap. Twelve pounds of Soft Soap for one cent. Every family can make their own Soap. All varieties of Soap as easily made as a cup of coffee. Is a new concentrated lye for making Soap, just discovered in Greenland, in the Arctic Seas, and is composed mainly of aluminate of soda, which, when mixed with refuse fat, produces the best detersive Soap in the world. One box will make 175 pounds of good Soft Soap, or its equivalent in superior Hard Soap. Retailed by all druggists and grocers in the United States. Full recipes with each box. Dealers can obtain it wholesale in cases, each containing 48 boxes, at a liberal discount, of all the wholesale grocers and druggists in all the towns and cities of the United States, or of CLIFFORD PEMBERTON, General Agent, Pittsburg, Pa.

WE WOULD call the attention of our readers to the public sale by M. Thomas & Sons, which will take place on Tuesday, October 29, of the beautiful Germantown residence, on Church Lane, the third house east of the railroad. This residence is replete with every convenience, ample grounds, and fine stable. It is a rare chance for persons wishing a country residence.

IMPORTANT TO BUYERS OF HOSIERY GOODS.—Messrs. Cook & Brother, No. 53 North Eighth street, claim to be the only firm in Philadelphia keeping *all grades* of Hosiery at *Retail* who import their own goods. They feel assured—

1. That by avoiding the profits and commissions imposed in the ordinary course of trade, they save their customers at least 25 per cent.

2. That they have the quality of their goods under complete control using the best yarns, and employing the best workmen in their manufacture.

3. That, having direct access to European markets, they can keep a more complete stock than if dependent upon purchases made here of foreign goods.

A call from the reader is solicited at their store, No. 53 North Eighth street.

A DURABLE REPUTATION IS RARELY MADE IN A DAY; but HUMPHREYS' HOMŒOPATHIC SPECIFICS, having been twelve years before the public, and tried by thousands in every part of the country, and in every form of disease, have won for themselves a name and reputation rarely acquired. They are used by the most intelligent and appreciative in every community, and praised by all for their simplicity and efficiency in curing disease. Address, HUMPHREYS' SPECIFIC HOMŒOPATHIC MEDICINE COMPANY, No. 562 Broadway, New York.

Johnston, Holloway & Cowden, No. 23 North Sixth street, Dyott & Co., No. 232 North Second street, wholesale agents. Sold also by George C. Evans, Sixth and Poplar streets; Ambrose Smith, Broad and Chesnut streets; Hortter Twentieth and Green streets; John Bley, Frankford road; Roche, Fifteenth and South streets; Callender, Third and Walnut streets; Hickman, No. 336 South Second street; Marshall, Thirteenth and Market streets; Blythe, No. 3120 Market street. Sold in Germantown by W. R. Jones. General Depot, No. 637 Arch street.

THE great Combination Sewing and Buttonhole Machine is destined to supersede all others in the market. This is evident from the wonderful popularity this machine has acquired in a few months. The like was never before known. We understand all orders are booked and the machines delivered in turn as fast as possible from the depot, at Eleventh and Chesnut.

AFFECTIONS OF THE LIVER BILIOUS DISORDERS, SICK HEADACHE, etc., are thoroughly cured by Dr. Jayne's Sanative Pills. Acting as a gentle laxative, they remove all irritating and fæcal matter from the bowels, gradually change the vitiated secretions of the stomach and liver, and restore these organs to a healthy condition. Sold by all druggists.

SALE OF BOOTS AND SHOES.—The early attention of the trade is called to the large sale of Boots, Shoes, Brogans, Balmorals, etc., to be sold by McClelland & Co., auctioneers, at their store, No. 506 Market street, on Monday morning, October 21, commencing at 10 o'clock precisely.

WHITMAN'S CHOCOLATE.—The finest Chocolate for table use, manufactured at the Philadelphia Steam Chocolate and Cocoa Works. Stephen F. Whitman, office and store No. 1210 Market street.

FINE CONFECTIONS.—At George W. Jenkins', No. 1037 Spring Garden street, can be obtained foreign fruits, nuts, almonds etc., as well as a fine assortment of confections. Jenkins is worthy of a call.

UPHOLSTERERS always ready to send out any moment to do work of any description; no delay, no disappointment, at PATTEN'S, No. 1408 Chesnut street.

GO TO Reimer's Photograph Gallery, Second street, above Green, and get six cards or one large picture for $1. Twelve Ferrotypes, 50 cents.

MISSES' AND CHILDREN'S MILLINERY — Latest Paris Styles.—M. Shoemaker & Co., No. 1024 Chesnut street.

CHILDREN'S CLOTHING.—A splendid assortment, M. Shoemaker & Co., No. 1024 Chesnut street.

CARPETS laid immediately on call. No disappointment, at PATTEN'S, No. 1408 Chesnut street.

GROVER & BAKER'S Highest Premium Sewing Machines, No. 730 Chesnut street.

THE AMERICAN BUTTON-HOLE Overseaming and Sewing Machine Company desire to call the attention of the ladies to their splendid Sewing and Button-hole Machine, at S. W. corner of Eleventh and Chesnut. It need only be examined to be appreciated. It will speak for itself in its performance.

JONES & THACHER, Printers, No. 510 Minor street.

MARRIED.

BERRY—MOSS.—On the 10th instant, by Rev. J. Spencer Kennard, Mr. GAVIN BERRY to Miss ELLA E. MOSS, all of this city.

SWEETWOOD—BURNS.—At the Girard House, Philadelphia, on the evening of the 17th instant, by the Rev. H. E. Gilroy, L. A. SWEETWOOD to Miss EMMA BURNS, both of the city of Chester, Pa.

DIED.

BENNETT.—On Friday morning, the 18th instant, EDW. A. BENNETT, aged 61 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 640 N. Eleventh street, on Monday afternoon next at 1½ o'clock. Services will be held in the Fifth Baptist Church, Eighteenth and Spring Garden streets, at quarter before 3 o'clock. Funeral will proceed to Woodlands Cemetery.

FREAS.—On the 15th instant, Mr. JOHN FREAS, in the 57th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family, also Lafayette Lodge, No. 18, I. O. of O. F., are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, Prime street, below Front, on Sunday afternoon at 1½ o'clock. To proceed to Philanthropic Cemetery.

HORN.—On the 16th instant, JOSEPH HORN, in the 41st year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family, and the members of Lafayette Lodge, No. 71, and Girard Mark Lodge, No. 214, A. Y. M.; Welcome Lodge, No. 229, and Palestine Encampment, No. 51, I. O. of O. F.; Temple of Honor and Temperance, No. 15; Pequod Tribe, No. 18, I. O. of R. M.; the Stove and Hollow-ware Moulders; and the Northern Liberty Steam Fire Engine Company, No. 1, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 2236 N. Second street, on Sunday afternoon at 2 o'clock. To proceed to Odd Fellows' Cemetery.

ROESE.—On the afternoon of the 17th instant, FREDERICK A. ROESE.

His male friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 9 S. Twenty-first street, on Sunday afternoon at 3 o'clock. To Proceed to Mount Moriah Cemetery.

PARLOR SKATES SHOULD NOW BE PRACtised upon by those who wish to prepare themselves to skate upon the ice. For sale, with Ice Skates, by TRUMAN & SHAW, No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) Market St., below Ninth.

HEATER SCOOPS, SHOVELS, AND Rakers, Stove Shovels, Pokers, Tongs, and Plate-Lifters, Oven-Scrapers, Mica for stove doors, Sheet Zinc for putting under stoves, and superior Stove Polish, for sale by TRUMAN & SHAW, No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) Market St., below Ninth.

REVOLVING WAFFLE IRONS, SEVERAL sizes; Wafer Irons; Muffin, Roll, Wisconsin, Minnesota, and other Cake Pans, for sale by TRUMAN & SHAW, No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) Market St., below Ninth.

JONES, TEMPLE & CO., FASHIONABLE HATTERS. No. 25 S. NINTH Street, First Store above Chesnut street. [4 9]

FOSTER, FASHIONABLE HATTER. 4 11 6m5p] No. 7 S. SIXTH Street.

WRITTEN AND VERBAL DESCRIPtions of Character, with advice on Business, Health, Education, etc., given daily by J. L. CAPEN, 8 28wsm6p at No. 722 CHESNUT Street.

HORSE BLANKETS. CHEAPEST IN THE CITY. No. 631 MARKET Street, Where the BIG HORSE is in the Door. [4 11 tuths5p]

PATENTED.—PANTS SCOURED AND STRETCHED from 1 to 5 inches, at Mottet French Steam Dyeing and Scouring, No. 209 S. NINTH Street and No. 736 RACE Street. 9 17§5p

RODGERS' AND WOSTENHOLM'S POCKET KNIVES, Pearl and Stag Handles, of beautiful finish. RODGERS' and WADE & BUTCHER'S RAZORS, and the celebrated LECOULTRE RAZOR. SCISSORS of the finest quality. Razors, Knives, Scissors, and Table Cutlery Ground and Polished at P. MADEIRA'S, No. 115 TENTH Street, below Chesnut. 8 5§]

MARINE TELEGRAPH.

For additional Marine News see First Page.

ALMANAC FOR PHILADELPHIA—THIS DAY.

SUN RISES	6·15	MOON RISES	10·46
SUN SETS	5·14	HIGH WATER	6·04

PHILADELPHIA BOARD OF TRADE.
HENRY WINSOR, CHARLES WHEELER, JAMES T. YOUNG, } MONTHLY COMMITTEE.

MOVEMENTS OF OCEAN STEAMERS.

FOR AMERICA.

U. Kingdom	Glasgow	New York	Oct.	2
Moravian	Liverpool	Quebec	Oct.	3
Persia	Liverpool	New York	Oct.	5
Borussia	Hamburg	New York	Oct.	5
Atalanta	London	New York	Oct.	5
Aleppo	Liverpool	New York	Oct.	8
C. of London	Liverpool	New York	Oct.	8
Union	Southampton	New York	Oct.	8
Virginia	Liverpool	New York	Oct.	9
Columbia	Glasgow	New York	Oct.	9
Atlantic	Southampton	New York	Oct.	9
Austrian	Liverpool	Quebec	Oct.	10
Ville de Paris	Brest	New York	Oct.	12
China	Liverpool	Boston	Oct.	12
C. of Washington	Liverpool	New York	Oct.	12
Hecla	Liverpool	New York	Oct.	12
Allemannia	Southampton	New York	Oct.	12

FOR EUROPE.

Pereire	New York	Havre	Oct.	19
C. of Baltimore	New York	Liverpool	Oct.	19
Germania	New York	Hamburg	Oct.	19
Europa	New York	Glasgow	Oct.	22
Manhattan	New York	Liverpool	Oct.	23
Tripoli	New York	Liverpool	Oct.	23
Cuba	Boston	Liverpool	Oct.	23
New York	New York	Bremen	Oct.	24
C. of London	New York	Liverpool	Oct.	26
Pennsylvania	New York	Liverpool	Oct.	26
Atalanta	New York	London	Oct.	26
U. Kingdom	New York	Glasgow	Oct.	26
Fulton	New York	Havre	Oct.	26
Borussia	New York	Hamburg	Oct.	26

COASTWISE, DOMESTIC, ETC.

Juniata	Philada	New Orleans	Oct.	19
Wyoming	Philada	Savannah	Oct.	19
Rising Star	New York	Aspinwall	Oct.	21
N. America	New York	Rio Janeiro	Oct.	22
Columbia	New York	Havana	Oct.	24
Alliance	Philada	Charleston	Oct.	23
H. Hudson	Philada	Havana	Oct.	29
Pioneer	Philada	Wilmington	Oct.	31

Mails are forwarded by every steamer in the regular lines. The steamers for or from Liverpool call at Queenstown, except the Canadian line, which call at Londonderry. The steamers for or from the Continent call at Southampton.

CLEARED YESTERDAY.

Steamship Wyoming, Teal, Savannah, Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Co.
Steamship Saxon, Matthews, Boston, H. Winsor & Co.
Barque Bessie Simpson, Murchie, Antwerp, E. A. Souder & Co.
Barque Maximilian, Hatfield, Antwerp, Workman & Co.
Brig C. Matthews, Cox, Salem, Knight & Sons.
Schr C. McCarthy, Barclay, St. Jago, S. & W. Welsh.
Schr M. R. Samson, Samson, Galveston, Lathbury, Wickersham & Co.
Schr W. B. Thomas, Winsmore, Boston, Day, Huddell & Co.
St'r Philadelphia, Fultz, New York, W. P. Clyde & Co.
St'r R. Willing, Cundiff, Baltimore, A. Groves, Jr.
Tug Thos. Jefferson, Allen, for Baltimore, with a tow of barges, W. P. Clyde & Co.

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

Steamship Norman, Crowell, 46 hours from Boston, with mdse. and passengers to H. Winsor & Co. At 8 A. M., on Friday, saw ship Tuscarora, for Mobile, going to sea; off Fourteen Feet Bank passed barque Roanoke, for Laguayra; off the Buoy on the Middle, barque Village Belle, for Londonderry.
Schr Surprise, Beers, 6 days from Boston, with mdse. to Mershon & Cloud.
Schr S. Wilson, Nowell, 2 days from New York, with mdse. to captain.
Schr W. G. Dearborn, Foster, 5 days from Wilmington, with lumber, etc., to E. H. Rowley.
Schr Express, Wallace, from Dorchester, in ballast to J. T. Justus.
Schr D. R. Burton, Burton, 1 day from Drawbridge, with grain to J. L. Bewley & Co.
Schr J. Patterson, Bohans, 8 days from James river, with lumber to Bacon, Collins & Co.
Steamer J. S. Shriver, Dennis, 13 hours from Baltimore, with mdse. to A. Groves, Jr.
Steamer Diamond State, Talbot, 13 hours from Baltimore, with mdse. to J. D. Ruoff.
Steamer Sarah, Jones, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. M. Baird & Co.
Steamer Mayflower, Robinson, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. M. Baird & Co.
Steamer D. Utley, Davis, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. M. Baird & Co.
Tug Thos. Jefferson, Allen, from Baltimore, with a tow of barges to W. P. Clyde & Co.

MEMORANDA.

Barque Templar, Potter, hence, remained at Rio Janeiro 6th ult.
Brig P. Larrabee, Dyer, hence, via Montevideo, at Buenos Ayres 17th Aug.
Schr Ida Nicholson, Price, from Savannah for Philadelphia, put into Wilmington yesterday, for repairs, with loss of bowsprit.
Schrs Jos. Porter and J. J. Worthington, hence, at Norwich 16th inst.
Schr Challenge, Bickmore, for Philadelphia, sailed from Providence 16th inst.
Schr J. W. Wilson, Somers, for Philadelphia, sailed from Newport 16th inst.
Schrs Westmoreland, Rice, and F. A. Pike, Grove, for Philadelphia, sailed from Providence 16th inst.
Schrs W. Wallace, Scull, and Hamburg, Sprague, hence, at Boston 17th inst.
Schr Extra, Taylor, hence, at Norfolk 15th inst.
Schr Senator Grimes, for Philadelphia or Calais, sailed from Providence 16th inst.
Schrs G. Kilborn, Stanley; Stak, Johnson; A. Hugel, Robinson; and Ruby, Lee, hence, at Newburyport 16th instant.
Schr William H. Dennis, Lake, hence, at Salem 15th instant.
Schr N. E. Clark, for Philadelphia, sailed from New Bedford 16th inst.
Schr M. Steelman, Steelman, for Philadelphia, sailed from Salem 16th inst.
Schr L. D. Small, Tice, hence, at Danversport 13th instant.
Schrs E. Bacon, Case; H. Paige, Haley; and Chas. S. Carstairs, hence, at Salem 16th inst.
Steamer New York, Jones, for Philadelphia, sailed from Georgetown 17th inst.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

From the 1st day of October, 1867, a light will be exhibited from a lighthouse on the Island of Martimo, on the west coast of Sicily.

The light will be a fixed and flashing white light, flashing every four minutes, preceded and followed by a short eclipse; it is elevated 240 feet above the level of the sea, and in clear weather should be seen from a distance of twenty-one miles.

The illuminating apparatus is dioptric, or by lenses of the first order.

The tower is white, 71 feet high, and attached to the keeper's dwelling.

The position of the lighthouse is in lat. 37 57¾ N., lon. 12 3 E. of Greenwich.

ISAAC B. EVANS,
MANUFACTURER AND DEALER IN
OILS, PAINTS, VARNISHES,
Naval Stores and Soaps,
NO. 16 NORTH DELAWARE AVENUE,
10 5 3m 3p PHILADELPHIA.

DEAFNESS.—EVERY INSTRUMENT THAT science and skill have invented to assist the hearing in every degree of deafness; also, Respirators; also, Crandall's Patent Crutches, superior to any others in use, at P. MADEIRA'S, No. 115 TENTH Street, below Chesnut. 8 5p§

TO HOUSEKEEPERS AND INVALIDS.—The undersigned respectfully calls the attention of the public to the stock of Prime Cider and Pure Cider Vinegar for pickling and general family use also, to his popular "Tonic Ale," free from all impurities, and endorsed by the medical faculty as a safe and wholesome beverage for weak and delicate constitutions.
Delivered free of charge to all parts of the city.
P. J. JORDAN,
No. 420 PEAR Street,
11 7§6p Below Third, and Walnut and Dock.

CHAMPION
CLOTHES-WRINGERS
REDUCED TO $8·50.
GRIFFITH & PAGE,
4 10§ NO. 600 ARCH STREET.

BROWN'S PATENT
COMBINED CARPET-STRETCHER AND TACK-DRIVER.
With this machine a lady can alone stretch and tack down at the same time her carpets as easily as to sweep them, saving back-aches, bruised fingers, temper, time, and money. It will stretch all kinds of carpets without the least damage, better, quicker, and easier than any other Stretcher made, and drive from 2 to 20-oz. tacks with or without leather heads is simple, easily worked, and will last a lifetime. Agents wanted. Liberal terms given. It is a nice machine for ladies to sell. For Machines or Agencies call on or address
WILLIAM F. SCHEIBLE,
No. 49 S. THIRD Street,
9 27tfr Philadelphia.

MILLINERY, TRIMMINGS, ETC.

BONNET OPENING.
WOOD & CARY,
No. 725 CHESNUT STREET
WILL OPEN
FALL BONNETS,
THURSDAY OCTOBER 4. [9 30 2mrp

MRS. R. DILLON,
NOS. 323 AND 321 SOUTH STREET
Has all the novelties in FALL MILLINERY, for Ladies, Misses, and Children.
Also, Crapes, Silks, Ribbons, Velvets, Flowers, Feathers, Frames, etc. Milliners supplied. 8 16§

BONNET OPENING,
WEDNESDAY, October 2.
E. P. GILL & CO.,
10 2 24t NO. 720 ARCH STREET.

HOOP SKIRTS.

628. WM. T. HOPKINS, 628.
MANUFACTURER OF FIRST QUALITY
HOOP SKIRTS,
FOR THE TRADE AND AT RETAIL.
NO. 628 ARCH STREET, BELOW SEVENTH, PHILADELPHIA.
Also dealer in full lines of low-priced New York and Eastern made Skirts.
All the new and desirable styles and sizes of Ladies', Misses', and Children's Hoop-skirts constantly on hand and made to order, embracing the largest and most varied assortment in this market, at very moderate prices.
Every lady should try "Our Own Make" of Hoop Skirts, as they have no equal.
Southern, Western, and near Trade buyers will find it to their interest to examine our goods.
Catalogues of styles, sizes, and prices sent to any address. 9 17 3m

BOOTS AND SHOES.

NOW READY,
Gentlemen's and Youths'
BOOTS AND GAITERS
FOR FALL AND WINTER WEAR.
FRENCH PATENT LEATHER BOOTS.
FINE FRENCH CALF BOOTS for Balls and Parties.
SINGLE-SOLED BOOTS for Fall Wear.
LIGHT DOUBLE-SOLED BOOTS for Fall Wear.
FRENCH CORK-SOLED BOOTS, very easy for tender feet.
QUILTED SOLED BOOTS made by hand.
GUM SOLED BOOTS, very durable, and guaranteed to keep the feet dry.
Having fitted the second story of my store for some of my workmen, I am able to make any sort of Boots to order, at very short notice. Fair dealing and a moderate price is my motto. A trial is all I desire.
WM. H. HELWEG,
NO. 535 ARCH STREET,
9 28 smw3m One door below Sixth.

REDUCTION IN PRICES.
FRENCH CALF DOUBLE SOLE BOOTS, First Quality, $12·00.
FRENCH CALF SINGLE SOLE BOOTS, First Quality, $10·50.
FRENCH CALF DOUBLE SOLE BOOTS, Second Quality, $10 00.
FRENCH CALF SINGLE SOLE BOOTS, Second Quality, $9·00.
BOYS' FINE BOOTS AND SHOES
At very low prices.
BARTLETT,
NO. 33 SOUTH SIXTH STREET,
9 17§rp ABOVE CHESNUT.

COPARTNERSHIPS.

DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP.—The copartnership heretofore existing between E. H. BAILEY and JOHN W. HAMPTON, Jr., as E. H. BAILEY & CO., Custom House Brokers, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All debts owing to and all demands on the said firm will be settled by E. H. BAILEY, at the old office, No. 402 LIBRARY Street.

Philadelphia, October 12, 1867.
E. H. BAILEY,
JOHN W. HAMPTON, JR.

E. H. BAILEY will continue as Custom House Broker and Notary Public in his old office.
E. H. BAILEY.

JOHN W. HAMPTON, JR., having bought out PETER V. WEAVER, will continue the business of Custom House Broker and Notary Public at WEAVER'S old office, No. 402 LIBRARY Street, Room No. 1.
10 14 6t* JOHN W. HAMPTON, JR.

THE CO-PARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing between JOHN W. BARTH and MORRIS E. AFFLICK, trading as the firm of BARTH & AFFLICK, is dissolved on the First day of SEPTEMBER, 1867. The business of the firm will be settled by J. W. BARTH who continues the business at the old place, No. 309 RACE Street. 10 18 3t

SEWING MACHINES.

GET THE BEST!
"Comparison the only test."
FLORENCE SEWING MACHINE
THE FIRST PRIZE at the PARIS EXPOSITION.
Making four different Stitches with self-adjusting Tension in Shuttle.
WHITNEY & LUKENS,
GENERAL AGENTS,
9 26wsmtf NO. 1123 CHESNUT STREET.

PRANG'S
AMERICAN CHROMOS
IN IMITATION OF OIL PAINTINGS.
Published by L. PRANG & CO., Boston. Sold in all Picture Stores. Send for Catalogue. 10 1 tuths1m

NEW YORK DYEING AND PRINTING ESTABLISHMENT—Works on Staten Island, Office in Philadelphia, No. 40 N. EIGHTH Street (west side).
This old and well-known Company, the *largest* of its kind in the *world*, and in the forty-ninth year of its existence, is prepared, with the most extensive and improved machinery, to *dye*, *cleanse*, and *finish*, in a manner unequalled, every variety of garment and piece goods.
Garments *cleansed* by our new French process *without* being ripped. 9 17tuths2m

BOXES! BOXES! BOXES!
Franklin Planing Mill, all kinds of Boxes, Box Shooks and Lap Boards made to order. Also, Lumber for sale, worked to suit customers. Also, White and Hard Pine Flooring. C. M. WHITING, N. E. corner of GIRARD Avenue and VIENNA St. [9 30 1m

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—
MOST POSITIVELY
THE LAST — THE LAST
THE LAST — THE LAST
SIX NIGHTS — SIX NIGHTS
OF
THE BLACK CROOK,
THE BLACK CROOK,
AND
PARISIENNE BALLET TROUPE.
The manager, with much regret, finding it impossible to make any arrangement for a continuance of THE BLACK CROOK, now in the very zenith of its success, playing to the most fashionable audiences ever known within the walls of the Academy, and delighting all with its chaste and classic beauty, must, from the force of circumstances, withdraw it on Saturday, October 19.
The programme for the ballet will be of an entire change.
BETTY RIGL, MAD'LLE PEPITA, ANTONENO, EMILY RIGL, MAD'LLE FRANK, MAD'LLE ALBERTINI, in new dances.
First time,
TARANTELLA SICILIENNE.
First time,
PAS DE BOUQUET.
First time,
GASSELLE.
Forming a combination of attraction never before witnessed in Philadelphia.
MATINEE ON SATURDAY
at 2 o'clock, when the price of admission will be 50 cents to all parts of the house. 10 14 6t

CONCERT HALL,
CHESNUT Street, above Twelfth.
OPEN TO-NIGHT,
AND EVERY NIGHT THIS WEEK, and on WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY AFTERNOONS,
The great
APOCALYPSE,
Illustrated; The Book of
REVELATIONS
Unsealed; the
VISIONS OF ST. JOHN
Opened to view, in fifty splendid Moving Tableaux, showing what St. John saw when a Door in
HEAVEN WAS OPENED.
THE DAY OF JUDGMENT.
STARTLING SPECTACLES,
SCENES OF UNPARALLELED BEAUTY.
ADMISSION TO ALL PARTS OF THE HALL IS PLACED AT TWENTY-FIVE (25) CENTS.
No Reserved Seats.
EXHIBITION WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY AFTERNOONS, at 2½ o'clock, when children will be admitted for 15 cents each. Doors open, Evening, at 7 o'clock; commence at 8. Afternoons, doors open at 2 o'clock; commence at 2½. Ticket office open during the day.
Religious papers of EVERY DENOMINATION copy and call attention to this advertisement, and send bill to Concert Hall.
A. CUDNEY, Proprietor.

RISTORI.—AMERICAN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
Director.........J. GRAU
SEASON OF FIVE NIGHTS AND ONE MATINEE.
Reappearance of the most celebrated tragedienne,
M'ME ADELAIDE RISTORI,
MONDAY, October 21,
in her great character of
ELIZABETH, QUEEN OF ENGLAND.
Debut of Sig. BOZZO as ESSEX.
TUESDAY, October 22—MARY STUART.
WEDNESDAY—MARIE ANTOINETTE.
Giacometti's last and greatest elaborate work will be presented with great splendor, gorgeous costumes, and new scenery of the most costly character.
Admission to Parquet, Parquet Circle and Balcony, $1; Reserved Seats, 50 cents extra; Family Circle, 50 cents; Gallery, 25 cents. Seats for any night and the Matinee can be had at the General Ticket Office, TRUMPLER'S New Music Store, No. 926 CHESNUT Street.

MRS. JOHN DREW'S ARCH STREET THEATRE. Begins at 7½ o'clock.
A GREAT DOUBLE BILL TO-NIGHT.
LAST NIGHT OF INNISFALLEN.
THIS (Saturday) EVENING, October 19, 1867,
TWELFTH TIME OF INNISFALLEN.
Miss KATE REIGNOLDS and EDMUND FALCONER in their original characters.
To conclude with the drama of
GALE BREEZELEY; OR, THE TALE OF A TAR.
MONDAY—NOBODY'S DAUGHTER.
Miss KATE REIGNOLDS in three characters.
MONDAY, November 4, the comedy of SURF.

WALNUT STREET THEATRE, N. E. cor. NINTH and WALNUT. Begins at ¼ to 8.
SATURDAY—LAST NIGHT
of the young, beautiful, and accomplished actress,
MISS CHARLOTTE THOMPSON,
who will appear in her great impersonation of
FANCHON,
in the beautiful play, in five acts,
LITTLE FADETTE; OR, THE CRICKET.
Fanchon (the Little Cricket)......Miss C. THOMPSON
To conclude with Brougham's historical drama of
THE BATTLE OF PRINCETON.

NEW CHESNUT STREET THEATRE.
THIS AFTERNOON—FAMILY MATINEE.
THE ORPHAN OF GENEVA.
THIS (Saturday) NIGHT,
POSITIVELY LAST NIGHT OF
MR. JAMES E. MURDOCH,
who will appear in his great impersonation of
HAMLET.
MONDAY, October 21,—MRS. D. P. BOWERS.
MARY STUART.

FOX'S AMERICAN VARIETY THEATRE.—
EVERY EVENING AND SATURDAY AFTERNOON.
GREAT COMBINATION TROUPE,
In Grand Ballets, Ethiopian Burlesques, Songs, Dances, Pantomimes, Gymnast Acts, etc.

NEW ELEVENTH STREET OPERA HOUSE,
ELEVENTH STREET, ABOVE CHESNUT.
THE FAMILY RESORT
OPEN FOR THE SEASON,
CARNCROSS & DIXEY'S MINSTRELS,
THE GREAT STAR TROUPE OF THE WORLD,
IN THEIR
GRAND ETHIOPIAN SOIREES.
J. L. CARNCROSS Manager.
R. F. SIMPSON, Treasurer. 8 19 3m

HORTICULTURAL HALL.—
GRAND MATINEE,
By CARL SENTZ'S ORCHESTRA of 40 Performers,
EVERY THURSDAY AFTERNOON
(Commencing October 3, 1867), at 3 o'clock.
Vocalist—Mr. JEAN LOUIS.
SINGLE ADMISSION, 50 CENTS.
Package of four Tickets for $1.
To be had at Boner & Co.'s Music Store, No. 1102 Chesnut street, and at the door. 9 25 1m

ASSEMBLY BUILDINGS—TENTH AND CHESNUT STREETS.
The MAMMOTH STEREOPTICON, for a short time only, commencing on MONDAY EVENING, October 21, at 8 o'clock. This instrument produces the same effect obtained by a parlor stereoscope, of making objects stand out in bold relief, only on a gigantic scale. The collection embraces several hundred of the finest European and American views, enabling the managers to vary their programme from time to time. Admission, 50 cents; children, 25 cents.
Tickets for sale at Trumpler's Music Store, and at the door. 10 18 6t*
The Exhibition on MONDAY EVENING will be for the BENEFIT OF THE NEW PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, N. E. corner of BROAD and OXFORD.

GERMANIA ORCHESTRA.—PUBLIC REhearsals at the MUSICAL FUND HALL, every SATURDAY, at 11½ A. M. Tickets sold at the door, and at all principal Music Stores. Engagements can be made by addressing G. BASTERT, No. 1231 MONTEREY Street, or at R. WILLIG'S Music Store, No. 1021 CHESNUT Street. 10 9 3m

CLOAKS.

CLOAKS, CLOAKS, CLOAKS, CLOAKS.
Every one is talking about the Cloaks at
IVENS',
No. 23 S. NINTH Street.

CLOAKS, CLOAKS, CLOAKS, CLOAKS
Every new style at
IVENS',
No. 23 S. NINTH Street.

CLOAKS, CLOAKS, CLOAKS, CLOAKS.
Immense bargains at
IVENS',
9 21 1m No. 23 S. NINTH Street.

GIRARD ROW.
E. M. NEEDLES & CO.,
Eleventh and Chesnut Streets.
No. 1101 CHESNUT Street. — No. 1101 CHESNUT Street.
HOUSE-FURNISHING DRY GOODS,
Bought at the Recent Depressed Prices.
Shirting, Pillow, Sheeting, and Table Linens, Table Cloths and Napkins, to match.
Wine Cloths, Doylies, Towels and Towelling.
Marseilles Quilts and Toilet Covers.
Blankets.
Honeycomb, Lancaster, Allendale, Jacquard, and other Spreads.
DOMESTIC MUSLINS AND SHEETINGS,
In all qualities and widths, at the lowest rates.
GIRARD ROW.

AUCTION SALES.

McCLELLAND & CO
(Successors to Philip Ford & Co.),
AUCTIONEERS, No. 506 MARKET Street.

SALE OF 1800 CASES BOOTS, SHOES, BROGANS, ETC.
On Monday Morning,
Oct. 21, commencing at 10 o'clock, we will sell, by catalogue for cash, 1800 cases Men's, Boys', and Youths' Boots, Shoes, Brogans, Balmorals, etc.; also, a superior assortment of Women's, Misses', and Children's wear, to which the early attention of the trade is called. [10 17 3t

LARGE SALE OF 1900 CASES BOOTS, SHOES, BROGANS, ETC.
On Thursday Morning,
October 24, commencing at 10 o'clock, we will sell by catalogue, for cash, 1900 cases Men's, Boys', and Youths' Boots, Shoes, Brogans, Balmorals, etc.
Also, a desirable assortment of Women's, Misses', and Children's wear, from city and Eastern manufacturers, to which the attention of the trade is called.
SHERIFF'S SALE.
Also, included in our sale of the 24th inst., we will sell, by order of the Sheriff, a large assortment of Boots, Shoes, Gaiters, etc. [10 19 4t

JOHN B. MYERS & CO., AUCTIONEERS
Nos. 232 and 234 MARKET Street.

LARGE PEREMPTORY SALE OF FRENCH AND OTHER EUROPEAN DRY GOODS, ETC.
On Monday morning,
October 21, at 10 o'clock, on four months' credit, 900 lots of French, India, German, and British Dry Goods. [10 15 5t

LARGE PEREMPTORY SALE OF BOOTS, SHOES, BROGANS, TRAVELLING BAGS, ETC.,
On Tuesday Morning,
Oct. 22, at 10 o'clock, on four months' credit, 2000 packages boots, shoes, brogans, etc., of city and Eastern manufacture. [10 16 5t

LARGE POSITIVE SALE OF BRITISH, FRENCH, GERMAN, AND DOMESTIC DRY GOODS,
On four months' credit,
On Thursday Morning,
October 24, at 10 o'clock, embracing about 1000 packages and lots of staple and fancy articles. [10 18 5t

LARGE POSITIVE SALE OF CARPETINGS, ETC.
On Friday Morning,
October 25, at 11 o'clock, on four months' credit, about 200 pieces of ingrain, Venetian, list, hemp, cottage, and rag carpetings. [10 12 5t

J. M. GUMMEY & SONS, AUCTIONEERS,
No. 508 WALNUT Street.
Hold Regular Sales of
REAL ESTATE, STOCKS, AND SECURITIES AT THE PHILADELPHIA EXCHANGE.
Handbills of each property issued separately.
1000 catalogues published and circulated, containing full descriptions of property to be sold, as also a partial list of property contained in our Real Estate Register, and offered at private sale.
Sales advertised daily in all the daily newspapers.

SALE ON MONDAY, October 28, will include—
ORPHANS' COURT SALE—Estate of C. Stikel, deceased. Three-story brick Dwelling, southwest corner Jefferson and Twenty-third streets.
ORPHANS' COURT SALE—Same Estate—Three-story brick Dwelling, northwest corner Twenty-third and Wright streets.
PEREMPTORY SALE—Large Lot of Ground, 100x248 feet, northeast corner of Second street and Allegheny avenue. Three fronts.
WALLACE STREET—Two-story brick Dwelling, No. 716.
NORTH SIXTH STREET—Seven modern three-story brick Dwellings, Nos. 2411, 2413, 2415, 2417, 2419, 2421, and 2423, above York street. [10 12 13t

M. THOMAS & SONS, NOS. 139 AND 141 S. FOURTH Street.

SALE OF STOCKS AND REAL ESTATE,
Oct 22, at 12 o'clock, Noon, at the Exchange, will include:—
STOCKS.
1000 shares Cambria Iron Company.
21 shares Schomacker Piano Company.
1 share Philadelphia Athenæum.
3000 shares Allegheny and Oil Creek Oil Company, Venango county.
$ 2700 bonds Susquehanna Steam Lumber and Lath Mills, and Lumber-Drying Company.
1 share Philadelphia Library.
ARCH STREET, Nos. 1002, 1004, and 1006, BUSINESS LOCATION—13 Dwellings, 50 feet front. Also, Store on Tenth street.
BROAD, Nos. 503 and 505, below Lombard—Store and Dwelling.
TENTH AND CATHARINE, N. E. corner—Store and Dwelling.
SECOND, Nos. 332, 334, 336, and 338, above Vine—4 Valuable Stores.
THIRD, No. 148, above Arch—Valuable Store.
ST. JOHN, No. 1130—Morocco-Dressing Establishment.
FOURTH, Nos. 325 and 327, above Vine — Large building known as "Craige's Riding School."
FOURTH, No. 329—Modern Residence, adjoining the above.
DILLWYN, No. 336—Genteel Dwelling, on the rear of the above.
SPRUCE, No. 4108—Elegant Brown Stone Residence.
GREEN, No. 1724—Modern Brick Residence.
NINETEENTH, No. 118, above Arch—Modern Brick Residence.
SIXTH, No. 967, above Poplar—Modern Residence.
SPRUCE, No. 1516—Elegant Brown Stone Residence.
VINE, No. 2022—Modern Dwelling.
BROAD AND COLMUBIA AVENUE, S. E. corner—Genteel Dwelling.
TWENTY-FIRST AND EVERGREEN—Store and Dwelling.
BROAD, north of Lancaster avenue—Large and valuably Lot.
HAVERFORD, No. 3518—Store and Dwelling.
GROUND RENT, irredeemable, $270 a year.
GROUND RENT, irredeemable, $70 a year.
GROUND RENT, $182 a year.
BRIDGEBOROUGH N. J.—Large Lot.
OLD YORK ROAD—Desirable Farm, 18 acres.
CHRISTIAN, No. 1347—Brick Dwelling, extending to Kates street, No. 1346.
SAY AND BEDFORD—Two Frame Dwellings.
FRONT, No. 334 (South)—Genteel Dwelling.
GERMAN, west of Fourth—Three Frame and one Brick Dwelling.
DELAWARE COUNTY, Pa.—Valuable Farm and Country Seat, 66 acres, Springfield road, Delaware county, Pa.
Catalogues now ready. [10 18 3t

To Cotton Manufacturers.
Sale at N. W. corner Fifteenth and Willow streets.
VERY VALUABLE COTTON MACHINERY,
Made by Walker & Hacking, Manchester, England.
On Tuesday afternoon,
22d instant, at 2 o'clock, at the N. W. corner Fifteenth and Willow streets, second and third floors, by catalogue. [10 18 3t

Sale in Germantown.
HANDSOME WALNUT FURNITURE, TWO SUPERIOR BOOKCASES, FINE CARPETS, ETC.
On Wednesday morning,
23d instant, at 11 o'clock, at No. 202 Wistar street or Duy's lane, Germantown, by catalogue. [10 18 4t

Sale on the Premises.
HANDSOME RESIDENCE AND FURNITURE.
On Friday morning,
October 25, at 10 o'clock, at No. 2012 Mount Vernon street, will be sold on the premises, the handsome three-story Brick Residence, 20 feet 2 inches front, 85 feet 1 inch deep. Also, the entire Furniture. [10 18 5t

PUBLIC SALE.—THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers.
VERY VALUABLE FARM AND COUNTRY SEAT, 78 Acres, Lancaster Turnpike, PAOLI, CHESTER COUNTY, Pennsylvania, about 18 miles from Philadelphia.
On TUESDAY, October 29, 1867, at 12 o'clock, Noon, will be sold at Public Sale, at the Philadelphia Exchange,
A very desirable FARM and COUNTRY SEAT, seventy-eight acres, near Paoli Station, on the Pennsylvania Railroad, in Willistown township, Chester county, Pennsylvania, eligibly located for Country Seats and Building Lots. The improvements are a two-story stone House, a neat cottage-style Tenant House, frame Barn, Spring-house, Carriage House, and all necessary out-buildings. May be examined on application to M. L. THOMSON, on the premises, or to
M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers,
10 12 s3t Nos. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH Street.

THOMAS BIRCH & SON, AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 1110 CHESNUT Street; rear entrance No. 1107 Sansom street.

WINDOW BLINDS AND SHADES.

831. CHARLES L HALE, 831.
(Late Salesman and Superintendent for B. J. Williams)
NO. 831 ARCH STREET,
MANUFACTURER OF
VENETIAN BLINDS AND WINDOW SHADES.
Largest and finest assortment in the city at the LOWEST PRICES. [9 23 2m5p
UPHOLSTERING IN ALL ITS BRANCHES.

B. J. WILLIAMS & SONS,
NO. 16 NORTH SIXTH STREET,
MANUFACTURERS OF
VENETIAN BLINDS
AND
WINDOW SHADES.
Largest and finest assortment in the city at the LOWEST PRICES.
Repairing promptly attended to.
STORE SHADES made and lettered. 9 25 2m5p

Evening Telegraph

PUBLISHED EVERY AFTERNOON,
(SUNDAYS EXCEPTED)
AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH BUILDING,
NO. 108 SOUTH THIRD STREET.

Price, Three Cents per Copy (Double Sheet), or Eighteen Cents per Week, payable to the Carrier, and mailed to Subscribers out of the city at Nine Dollars per Annum; One Dollar and Fifty Cents for Two months, invariably in advance for the period ordered.

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 19, 1867.

The Struggle for Italian Unity.

Rome is the natural capital of Italy. The historic associations of many centuries cluster about it. It was the capital of the Roman Empire when that empire was the most powerful one upon earth. It is still a great city, and represents to the Italians more of national renown and glory than any other city in their empire. The same sentiment of Italian unity, therefore, which urged the people on to the acquisition of Venice, at the cost of repeated and bitter struggles, still more powerfully urges them to the possession of Rome. They feel as the people of the United States might feel if Philadelphia, and the State of which it forms a part, were to pass into the hands of a foreign power. It is not a feeling of opposition to the Pope as Pope—for the people of Italy are almost all Romanists in religion—but it is a feeling of indignation at beholding a portion of Italian territory, and the city of Rome, erected into a sovereign power, and that power sustained and perpetuated not by the choice of Italians, but by the bayonets of French mercenaries. Rome is really but a dependency of France. Every sentiment of national unity and independence is outraged by this condition of affairs, and the universal feeling of all Italy is that this foreign domination must be withdrawn. This constitutes the strength of Garibaldi's present movement. It but carries out the desire and the determination of the Italian people. Unfortunately, the Italian Government is weak and inefficient. It is hampered by unfortunate treaties, and it is even doubtful whether it fully sympathizes with the people. The Ratazzi Cabinet has lost popular confidence by its trimming and truculent course.

The prompt movements of France, chronicled in the cable news to-day, may be followed, as is intimated in the despatches, by the "backing down" of King Victor Emanuel, but the people of Italy will never be satisfied until Rome is theirs. If the Italian Government shall feebly submit to behold French troops again garrisoning the Eternal City, it must lose the respect of its own people, and the stability of Victor Emanuel's throne may be endangered thereby. It is morally certain that, however successful the French may now be, through the promptness and audacity of their movements, and the hesitancy of the Italian Government to meet the crisis, the moment that witnesses France engaged in a great struggle with some first-class power will also behold an Italian movement upon Rome. Prussia, in that great and mortal struggle with France which looms up in the horizon of the not distant future, may thus be enabled to repeat the tactics which gave her such signal advantages in the war with Austria. Italy may again hang upon the rear of Prussia's opponent, and purchase the freedom of Rome by the humiliation of France, as she did the possession of Venetia by the downfall of Austria. It is morally certain that the great statesman who shapes the course of Prussia will not be an indifferent spectator of this last movement of the Emperor Napoleon. The eye of Bismark is on the struggle, and we shall be disappointed if he do not soon show his hand in it.

A Curious Case of Literary Forgery.

It has, of late, grown to be the proper thing in the literary world to express a doubt of the authenticity of all the great works of past centuries, and impute the credit to some one who never, during his life, laid any claim to the honor. The case of Dr. Holmes and Miss Delia Bacon, both of whom have recently published labored and ingenious works to prove that Sir Francis Bacon wrote the works now credited to Shakespeare, and that the great dramatist was really nothing more than a sort of hanger-on around the London theatres, is one in point. Their theories appear to be based on the logic that Bacon could and Shakespeare could not write the plays, *ergo*, Bacon did. Despite the efforts made, we imagine the popular faith in the validity of Shakespeare's genius remains unhaken.

There is, however, in the latest attempt to take the deserved credit from the name of the dead, a glaring injustice, which is almost without parallel. The Baconian theory sinks into insignificance when compared with the attempt to remove the great crown of scientific preeminence from the brow of Sir Isaac Newton and place it on that of Pascal. If the groundwork of the recent so-called discovery was based on truth, then Newton was a forger and a thief. He took a mean advantage of Pascal's premature death to rob that distinguished *savant* of his scientific fame, and appropriated to himself the credit of discovering what was really the property of his French friend. The documents on which this so-called discovery is based consist, as told us by the London *Chronicle*:—First. Of letters by Pascal to the youthful Newton, and, besides him, to the most distinguished literary and scientific men of that time, to his sisters, to Queen Christina, and others; of scientific notes in Pascal's handwriting, of hundreds of "Pensées," a Life of St. Catherine of Siena, etc. etc. Second. There are very many letters written to Pascal by Newton, and others written to Pascal by Newton's mother, by Hobbes, Aubrey, etc. etc. Third. There are letters of Newton to many eminent Frenchmen. And fourth. There are letters of third parties addressed to Newton, and referring to his relations with Pascal.

The glaring nature of this assertion, which was calculated to not only ruin the scientific reputation of Newton, but also place him in a most despicable light as a forger, naturally created a great sensation among the scientific men of both England and France. At the Academy, however, M. Faugère, editor of Pascal's "Thoughts," and one who of all others would give all just claims to Pascal, declared all the letters to be bold forgeries, and conclusively showed their falsity by their inaccuracies. Portions of his address are translated by the New York *Nation*. He gives his belief of the want of genuineneness on three grounds. In the first place, the handwriting alleged to be Pascal's is not his at all, and the letters attributed to Pascal's sisters are in the same hand as those attributed to Pascal himself. In the second place, one of the letters written in 1654, when Newton was eleven years old, makes Pascal ask Boyle for information about a young English student named Isaac Newton, from whom he has received a letter, accompanied by three essays—one on the calculus of the infinite, one on the system of vortices, and one on the equilibrium of fluids and gravity. Thirdly, Newton's mother is made to sign her name as "Miss Anne Ascough Newton." Her name, by the way, was Smith at the time when the letter is alleged to have been written.

Whatever may have been Sir Isaac's precocity, of which we find, however, no mention, it seems to us tolerably certain that a youth, at the age of eleven, would hardly write an essay on the "Calculus of the Infinite," or at least, if he did, biography would have recorded the fact.

These reasons by the admirer of Pascal seem to us to be conclusive, and set at rest this most wicked attempt to injure the reputation of a great and good man.

Of late these forgeries have become so common that we doubt the truth of any light which is said to be thrown on olden times by modern investigation. We think it is quite safe for us to accept the reputation of great men as it is handed down to us, and take it for granted that if a man's own generation pronounced him great, and did not discover him unworthy, it is pretty strong *prima facie* evidence that he was worthy of his fame; for it is a recognized fact that contemporaries are not inclined to overestimate any man of real merit. They rather seek to detract than join in adulation.

A Steamship Enterprise.

We gave, yesterday, a sketch of the commercial history of Philadelphia, and in connection with it we cannot forbear urging upon their attention the claims of an institution which has done much towards furthering the best interests of the city, and which gives great promise of future usefulness in this respect, if it receives but a tithe of the support which is justly its due. We refer to the Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Company, an association whose stock is all held by our own merchants, and with whose success their own is in a great measure involved. It was organized and commenced operations in the face of repeated failures of similar attempts, and has at length been placed upon a stable and highly satisfactory basis. The amount of capital desirable was originally placed at $1,000,000, but the enterprise was fully inaugurated when but $600,000 had been subscribed, and at this writing it has been increased to only $661,000, while the expense attending the construction of the magnificent steamships which it has placed upon its different lines has amounted to full $679,000. There is not to be found upon the broad expanse of the Atlantic a fleet of vessels more complete in all their appointments than those of this company. In consequence of the recent disaster, by which the Tioga was lost at sea, the line to Charleston has been, for the time being, necessarily withdrawn; but those connecting with Wilmington, N. C., Savannah, Ga., and New Orleans and Havana, are still in successful operation. The New Orleans steamships touch regularly at the latter port, both going and returning, affording passengers ample opportunity to inspect the chief objects of attraction in the capital city of the "ever-faithful isle;" while, in connection with the Savannah line, facilities for through passengers to all points in the salubrious and healthful State of Florida are afforded. Through bills of lading for freight destined for all points in the South and Southwest are likewise given, rendering unnecessary the trouble and expense of a reshipment at any point—an advantage which should not be overlooked by our merchants.

The depression in business which always follows the advent of the Southern summer, rendered even greater than usual during the past season by the prevalence of the yellow fever in the Gulf States, has now been successfully encountered, and the freights of the company are rapidly increasing under the combined influence of the revival of the fall trade and the subsidence of the epidemic. But to enable the company to accomplish the full measure of its usefulness, it is necessary that it should command a reserve fund of at least $100,000. Last spring, an effort was made to increase the capital stock by this amount, a mere pittance in comparison with the $73,000,000 which Philadelphia has invested in manufacturing enterprises. About $17,000 had been secured, when the further prosecution of the scheme was postponed until the revival of the fall trade and the corresponding impetus which it always imparts to every branch of business. This season is now upon us, and it becomes our merchants to make an earnest endeavor to satisfy the pressing necessities of the Company. The par value of the shares is $250, and the contribution of even a single share will not come amiss. We hope this appeal will meet with a hearty response from those who are lacking only in the spirit to respond to it in the most liberal manner.

Gross Cruelty to an Animal.

The great race which came off in New York, at the Jerome Park, on Thursday afternoon, presents to our mind one of the most aggravated instances of brutal and wanton cruelty to a noble animal which has ever occurred on our turf. We refer to the race of the horse Kentucky against Time. By enormous bets he was backed to run four miles, with 120 pounds on his back, in 7 minutes and 20 seconds. This speed, under the circumstances, is without precedent. In order to spur him on to the utmost exertion, four horses were stationed at various parts of the track, who raced him as he reached there, and then withdrew to give place to another. Hurried on by this emulation, the noble beast did his best, but the heavy weight could not but tell, and his backers all lost by his coming in to the winning post in 7 minutes and 31¾ seconds, or nearly 12 seconds behind time. Under the circumstances, we consider that he did remarkably well, better than any horse yet has done with so heavy a rider.

The rules under which this race was run are peculiarly aggravating to any one who is a sincere lover of fine horse-flesh. It is not as if Kentucky had been entered against any competitor, or any number of competitors, for in that case he would not be urged out of the natural speed of a horse. Racing with others, he would seek to distance them, but he would have flesh and blood to struggle against. But in this case he ran against that most inexorable champion—Time—and having no fellow horse to be a criterion of his speed, he must have suffered immensely in striving to do his best. We think such a race as this is a proper case for Mr. Bergh and his society. It was certainly subjecting the horse to a dreadful trial, and one which is calculated to seriously injure him. As it is, we have no sympathy for those who compelled him to run in order that they might win, at the sacrifice of this fine specimen of horse-flesh. Legitimate racing may be tolerated, but racing against Time should be prohibited.

The Printing Bureau.

We trust that the excitement which has been aroused over the discovery of the counterfeit seven-thirties, and the impossibility of determining whether the plate from which they are printed was not obtained through the connivance of persons in the Treasury Department at Washington, will lead to a thorough overhauling and *cleansing* of the Printing Bureau. *Character* should be the first requisite, as it is the only guarantee of the honesty of persons having charge of a department affording such facilities for defrauding the Government and the public on a gigantic scale. We think those who have read the testimony given before the Congressional Committee appointed to investigate the affairs of the Printing Bureau, will pretty generally coincide in the opinion that a change of management would promote the public interests.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

SERMON TO BUSINESS MEN—SABbath Evening. The SECOND PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH will, for the present, worship in Horticultural Hall, BROAD Street, between Locust and Spruce. Preaching To-morrow at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M., by the Pastor, Rev. E. R. BEADLE. *

REV. H. G. WESTON, D. D., PASTOR Madison Avenue Baptist Church, New York, will preach before the Young People's Association at the Tabernacle Baptist Church, CHESNUT Street, west of Eighteenth, Sunday Evening, October 20, at 7½ o'clock. Subject, "Christ's Attendants." All are invited. *

WEST SPRUCE STREET CHURCH, corner of SEVENTEENTH and SPRUCE Streets.—The pulpit of this Church will be occupied on Sabbath morning next, the 20th inst., by the Rev. EDWARD B. BRUEN, and in the afternoon by the Rev. ALFRED COOKMAN, D. D. Morning services at 10½ and afternoon at 3½. *

A DAILY UNION MEETING FOR Prayer and Exhortation, for the benefit of business men, will be held in the Lecture-room of UNION CHURCH, FOURTH Street, below Arch, from 4 to 5 o'clock P. M., to commence on Monday afternoon, 21st instant. *

UNION M. E. CHURCH.—PREACHing by Rev. G. D. CARROW, D. D., 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Evening—Subject:—"The Fulfilment of Prophecy in the History of Tyre." *

CHILDREN'S CHURCH.—THE Monthly Sermons to the Young resumed to-morrow in the CHURCH OF THE EPIPHANY, at 3 o'clock. The first of a new course on "Bible Wonders." *

NORTH BROAD STREET UNITED PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, BROAD Street, above Poplar.—Services by the Pastor, Rev. LAFAYETTE MARKS, at 10½ A. M, and 7½ P. M. Strangers welcome. *

THIRD REFORMED CHURCH, TENTH and FILBERT Streets, Rev. J. W. SCHENCK, Pastor.—Service To-morrow at 10½ o'clock morning and 7½ o'clock evening. *

CALVARY PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, LOCUST Street, above Fifteenth.—Preaching to-morrow at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M., by Rev. J. E. WERTH, of St. Louis, Missouri. *

CATHOLIC PHILOPATRIAN LITERARY INSTITUTE.—The Hon. JOSEPH R. CHANDLER will deliver a Lecture before the Society at their Hall, No. 923 SANSOM Street, on Sunday Evening next at 8 o'clock. It is the intention of the Institute to continue the Lectures during the winter season. The public are invited to attend. 1t

MEMORIAL BAPTIST CHURCH.—The services for the present will be held at ATHLETIC HALL, THIRTEENTH Street, above Jefferson. Preaching To-morrow by the Pastor, Rev. P. S. HENSON, D. D., at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. *

ALEXANDER PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, corner of NINETEENTH and GREEN Streets. Pastor, Rev. THOMAS M. CUNNINGHAM, D. D. Public services every Sabbath at 10½ A. M., and 7½ P. M. Sabbath School at 2½ P. M. 10 5 s4t*

CHURCH OF THE NEW TESTAMENT, ELEVENTH and WOOD Streets.—Preaching To-morrow at 3½ P. M., by Rev. H. L. HOWARD, from Boston. Subject—"For or Against Christ." A cordial, earnest invitation to all interested in this dear Church, to come in to encourage and get good. Union Prayer Meeting on Tuesday Evening at 7½ o'clock. *

"HOPE, THE SURE ANCHOR."—A Sermon on this subject To-morrow (Sunday) evening, at 7½ o'clock, in the CLINTON STREET CHURCH, TENTH Street, below Spruce, by Rev. Dr. MARCH. All seats free, and the public cordially invited to attend. *

TRINITY M. E. CHURCH, EIGHTH Street, above Race.—On Sabbath, 20th inst., at 10½ A. M., Bible Meeting. Preaching by Rev. I. H. TORRENCE. At 7½ P. M. by newly appointed pastor, Rev. J. F. McCLELLAND. A cordial invitation extended to all. *

REV. EDWARD B. HALL WILL preach at the UNITARIAN CHURCH, GERMANTOWN, To-morrow at 10½ o'clock A. M. and 7½ o'clock P. M. *

GERMANTOWN SECOND PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, TULPEHOCKEN and GREEN Streets.—Preaching To-morrow at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

OLD PINE STREET CHURCH, CORner of FOURTH and PINE Streets.—Preaching in the Lecture-room by the Pastor, Rev. R. H. ALLEN, To-morrow at 10½ A. M. Young Men's Prayer Meeting at 7½ P. M. *

SPECIAL NOTICES.

[For additional Special Notices see the Sixth Page.]

NOTICE.

Having repeatedly heard that a report was in circulation that our store was closed, we take this opportunity of informing our customers that such is NOT THE FACT. Our business is being continued as usual. We have on hand a large stock of

SILKS,
DRESS GOODS,
CLOTHS,
SHAWLS, ETC.,

Which we are selling at the market value.

EDWIN HALL & CO.,
No. 28 SOUTH SECOND STREET,
10 19 2t PHILADELPHIA.

POST OFFICE.—PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Oct. 19, 1867. The mails for HAVANA, Cuba, per Steamship JUNIATA, will close at this Office on MONDAY, October 21, 1867, at 10 o'clock, A. M.
1t HENRY H. BINGHAM, Postmaster.

PIANOS.

THE WEBER PIANO

Is pronounced by the First Musicians in the country

THE BEST PIANO MANUFACTURED,

For Immense Power, Sweetness, Brilliancy, and Equality of Tone, Elasticity of Touch, and Durability.

Shoninger Co. New Patent Expression Tremolo

ORGANS AND MELODEONS.

A GREAT INVENTION.

J. A. GETZE,
9 28 1m5p NO. 1102 CHESNUT STREET.

COMPLETE VICTORY AT THE PARIS EXPOSITION, 1867.—Chickering's Pianos Triumphant! having received from the Emperor "The Legion of Honor," being the highest Prize awarded at the Exposition, and in addition The First Grand Gold Medal of Merit from the International Juries.

W. H. DUTTON,
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UNIVERSAL EXPOSITION
PARIS, 1867.

Steinway & Sons Triumphant,

HAVING BEEN AWARDED

THE FIRST GRAND GOLD MEDAL FOR AMERICAN PIANOS,

In all three styles exhibited, this MEDAL being distinctly classified first in order of merit by the unanimous verdict of International Jury.

FOR SALE ONLY BY

BLASIUS BROS.,
8 20 tuthstf NO. 1006 CHESNUT ST.

AMUSEMENTS.

[For additional Amusements see Third Page.]

FOREPAUGH'S
MAMMOTH MANAGERIE
AND MODEL CIRCUS
WILL OPEN FOR SIX DAYS AND NIGHTS,
MONDAY AFTERNOON, October 21, 1867,
CENTRAL SKATING PARK,
BROAD AND WALLACE STREETS,
TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY, FRIDAY,
October 22, 23, 24, 25, 26,
AFTERNOON AND NIGHT,
First time in Philadelphia for twenty-seven years, of a
LIVING GIRAFFE,
OR CAMEL LEOPARD.
325 BIRDS AND BEASTS.
LARGEST CARAVAN EVER SEEN.
GRAND PROCESSION, MONDAY MORNING, OF
THE GOLDEN CHARIOT,
CONTAINING ECKHART'S SILVER CORNET BAND.
THE LINE OF ELEPHANTS,
THE TWIN CALVES,
BABIE ANNE AND KATIE RICE.
THE WAR ENGINE ROMEO,
TWENTY-EIGHT MASSIVE DENS,
DRAWN BY TWO HUNDRED HORSES.
THE DROMEDARIES AND CAMELS,
HORSES, PONIES, MULES, AND MONKEYS,
FINEST PARADE OF A PUBLIC EXHIBITION
EVER MADE IN PHILADELPHIA.
THE ROUTE WILL BE
from West Philadelphia, at 9 o'clock in the morning, sharp down Chesnut to Second, down Second to Pine, up Pine to Fifth, up Fifth to Walnut, up Walnut to Twelfth, up Twelfth to Arch, down Arch to Third, up Third to Coates, up Coates to Broad, down Broad to Skating Park,
Where the first performance
WILL TAKE PLACE AT 2½ O'CLOCK.
SPECIAL NOTICE.
THE GIRAFFE CAGE
Will not be drawn in procession, but
THE ANIMALS WILL BE AT THE SHOW.
REMEMBER!
This is the
ONLY BIG MENAGERIE.
ONLY FIRST-CLASS CIRCUS
which have been, or will be for some time in this city. [1t
Admission.........50c.
Children, 10 years and under.........25c.

FOR SALE.

A RARE CHANCE.

M. THOMAS & SONS
Will sell at Public Sale
TUESDAY, OCTOBER 29,
THE BEAUTIFUL GERMANTOWN RESIDENCE,
ON CHURCH LANE,

Third house east of Railroad. Replete with every convenience; ample grounds and stable. Particulars, see their catalogue. 10 19 smw5t

TO RENT.

TO LET—DOUBLE OFFICES IN SEventh street, above Chesnut. Apply to
CHARLES RHOADS,
10 17 6t* No. 36 S. SEVENTH Street.

TO RENT—TWO FURNISHED OFFICES ON First Floor, at No. 226 South THIRD street. [1t*

NEW WHITE MARBLE BUILDING,
No. 45 North EIGHTH Street.
HAMRICK & COLE,
OPENED THIS MORNING
Another Lot of Lace Curtains.
Lace Curtains at $12·50, worth $18.
LACE CURTAINS AT
$14, $14, $14,
$15, $15, $15,
$18, $18, $18,
$20, $20, $20,
$22, $22, $22,
$25, $25, $25,
$30, $30, $30,
$36, $36, $36,
AND UPWARDS.

The above are REAL FRENCH, DOUBLE MESH, of a favorite importation, and are commended with confidence to the attention of those desiring

CHOICE GOODS.
AT EIGHTH STREET PRICES.
HAMRICK & COLE,
1t NO. 45 N. EIGHTH STREET.

HAMRICK & COLE,
WHITE MARBLE BUILDING,
No. 45 North EIGHTH Street,
OPENED THIS MORNING
A LARGE AND A VERY CHEAP LOT BEST IRON FRAME HOSIERY.

A few dozen Fine Bleached Stockings, 25 cents, worth 40 cents per pair.

ALSO, REAL KID GLOVES, AT $1·25,

As well as a handsome assortment of
BAJOU'S,
ALEXANDRE'S,
COURVOISIER'S, and
JOUVIN'S KID GLOVES.
HAMRICK & COLE,
NO. 45 N. EIGHTH STREET.

P. S.—All goods marked in plain figures. [1t
ONE PRICE STRICTLY.

INSURE YOUR LIFE
IN
The Penn Mutual Life Insurance Company,
NO. 921 CHESNUT STREET.

CASH ASSETS.........$1,700,000·00

Policies are issued on various plans; Annual Life, Ten Payments.
Endowment payable at specified age, all with participation in division of surplus.
Net Cash Plan may be also adopted, by which the cheap present cost is attained.
Premiums may be paid in cash, annually, semi-annually, or quarterly; or half in cash and half in note, adding interest.
Losses always promptly paid. The amount paid to families and others exceeds one million of dollars.
JAMES TRAQUAIR, President.
SAMUEL E. STOKES, Vice-President.
JOHN W. HORNOR, A. V. P. and Actuary.
HORATIO S. STEPHENS, Secretary. [10 19 stuth3t

FINE GROCERIES.

SIMON COLTON & CLARKE,
S. W. CORNER OF BROAD AND WALNUT STS.
ESTABLISHED IN 1823.

We offer to the Public one of the largest and finest stocks of Fine, Fancy, and Staple Groceries in the city. Particular attention paid to the selection of the finest quality of

Green and Black Teas; Genuine Mocha, Java, Laguayra, and other Coffees. We import our own foreign goods, such as Fine Olive Oil, Curled Maccaroni, Pates de Foies Gras, Prunes, Olives, Peas, Mushrooms, Etc. In staple articles we have none but the best the markets can produce. We have the best brands of White Wheat Flour, every barrel of which is warranted to give entire satisfaction. In prices we claim to be as low as any house in the city. We take a pride in our business, and hope to receive a liberal share of the patronage of the Public the present and coming seasons. 9 14 tuths4p

CRIPPEN & MADDOCK,
(Successors to W. L. Maddock & Co.,)
No. 115 South THIRD Street,
Have just received their Fall Supply of
Imported and American Cheese.
ROUQUEFORT CHEESE,
STILTON CHEESE,
NEUFCHATEL CHEESE,
HOLLAND CHEESE,
CHEDDAR CHEESE,
YOUNG AMERICA CHEESE,
SAGO CHEESE,
PINEAPPLE CHEESE
NEW YORK CREAM CHEESE,
And others, from the Finest New York Dairies.
ALSO, 300 KITS OF THE FINEST
NEW WHITE MESS MACKEREL.
10 12 sw2m
PATAPSCO FAMILY FLOUR always on hand.

FINE PARMESAN CHEESE,
DUTCH HEAD CHEESE,
YOUNG AMERICA, OR
IMITATION ENGLISH STILTON CHEESE,
FOR SALE BY
JAMES R. WEBB,
S. E. COR. EIGHTH AND WALNUT STS.,
8 14 Philadelphia.

L. KNOWLES & CO.,
NO. 1218 MARKET STREET,
RECEIVERS OF CHOICE [10 2 1mrp
FAMILY FLOUR.

GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS.

JOHN C. ARRISON,
NOS. 1 AND 3 N. SIXTH STREET, PHILA.,
Would invite the attention of gentlemen to his extensive assortment of
FURNISHING GOODS,
Consisting of Silk Shirts and Drawers.
Cartwright & Warner's Merino Shirts and Drawers.
Lambs' Wool " "
Buckskin " "
Cotton " "
English Swansdown Canton Flannel, made to J. C. A.'s express order, for Shirts and Drawers.
Also, Gentlemen's Wrappers, Hosiery, Gloves, Stocks, Ties, etc. etc. 3rp

ROCKHILL & WILSON,
CLOTHING HOUSE,
Nos. 603 and 605 CHESNUT St.

FALL AND WINTER CLOTHING.

We offer to the public the largest and best selected Stock of Ready-made Clothing in the City, for Men's and Boys' Wear.

Also, an elegant assortment of Piece Goods, which we will make to order for Men and Boys, at reasonable prices, and in the most approved styles.

Always on hand a full assortment of Fall and Winter Overcoats and Business Coats, Coachmen's Coats, Hunting Coats, New Style Walking Coats, Pants and Vests, of all descriptions.

Boys' Ready-made Clothing in great variety.

ROCKHILL & WILSON,
NOS. 603 AND 605 CHESNUT STREET
9 30 3m PHILADELPHIA

RHEUMATISM
RHEUMATISM.
Positively a Certain Cure.
NO QUACK MEDICINE.
NO IODIDE, POTASSA, COLCHICUM, OR MERCURY.

DR. J. P. FITLER'S
GREAT RHEUMATIC REMEDY,
FOR RHEUMATISM, NEURALGIA.
USED INWARDLY.
USED INWARDLY.

A legal guarantee given, stating exact quantity warranted to cure, or money refunded.
The only permanent Rheumatic Cure prepared by a regular physician in America. It is warranted not injurious.
Best Philadelphia physicians prescribe it, and cured by it. Among them Dr. Walton, No. 154 North Seventh street.
Best lawyers and judges cured by it. Among them Hon. Judge Lee, Camden, opposite Philadelphia.
An Alderman of the city cured by it—His Honor Alderman Comly, Twenty-third Ward.
And thousands of certificates endorse its curative power, and its discovery was truly a modern miracle.
Prepared by Dr. FITLER, one of Philadelphia's oldest regular physicians. Principal Offices,

No. 29 South FOURTH St.,
Between MARKET and CHESNUT, Philada., and No. 704 Broadway, N. Y.
Advice and consultations free of charge, daily. All orders and inquiries by mail answered. [6 29mws tfrp

JAMES E. CALDWELL & CO.,
MERCHANT JEWELERS,
No. 822 CHESNUT STREET,
ARE NOW OPENING
VIENNA FANCY GOODS,
PARIS FANCY GOODS,
DECORATED PORCELAINS,
FLOWER STANDS,
ENTIRELY NEW DESIGNS,
Mounted in Bronze, Gilt, and Carved Wood,
PARIS JET JEWELRY.
[10 15 tuths3mrp

AGENCY OF THE
Union Pacific Railroad Company.
OFFICE OF
DE HAVEN & BROTHER,
NO. 40 SOUTH THIRD STREET,
PHILADELPHIA, October 4, 1867.

We desire to call attention to the difference in the relative price of the First Mortgage Bonds of Union Pacific Railroad, and the price of Governments.

We would to-day give these bonds and pay a difference of

$157·92	taking in exchange	U. S.	6s of 1881.
$202·92	do.	do.	5-20s of 1862.
$165·42	do.	do.	5-20s of 1864.
$167·92	do.	do.	5-20s of 1865.
$154·17	do.	do.	5-20s of '65, Jan. & July
$154·17	do.	do.	5-20s of '67.
$80·42	do	do.	5 ℔ cent. 10-40s.
$163·87	do.	do.	7 3-10 Cy. June issue.
$157·87	do.	do.	7 3-10 Cy. July issue.

(For every thousand dollars.)

We offer these Bonds to the public, with every confidence in their security.

10 1 1m DE HAVEN & BRO.

FOR NEW ORLEANS, VIA HAVANA.
THE STEAMSHIP JUNIATA.
WILL SAIL FOR NEW ORLEANS
On MONDAY, 21st inst., at 11 M.,
Touching at HAVANA for freight and passengers.
Freight for Havana will be received to-day until 9 P. M., and for New Orleans until 10 A. M., on Monday.
WILLIAM L. JAMES, General Agent,
Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Co.,
10 19 No. 314 South DELAWARE Avenue.

THE FIRM OF HART, MONTGOMERY & CO. has been dissolved by mutual consent. WILLIAM CURRY, No. 2140 CALLOWHILL street, is authorized to collect all debts due to the firm, and to settle up its business.
ISAAC PUGH,
WILLIAM CURRY.
Philadelphia, May 3, 1867. 10 19 3t*

Willcox & Gibbs' Gold Medal Family Sewing Machines.

Willcox & Gibbs' Family Sewing Machines have rapidly taken a foremost place among the well-known machines of the day.

Secondly. Because they are adapted to the greatest range of work, and will use successfully either cotton, silk, or linen thread.

These machines are fully competent where others are found wanting.

Salesrooms, No. 720 Chesnut Street.

Willcox & Gibbs' Gold Medal Family Sewing Machines.

Willcox & Gibbs' Family Sewing Machines are highly recommended by all who use them.

Thirdly. Because they make the patent "twisted loop-stitch," which is the most beautiful, elastic, and durable stitch known.

This stitch overcomes all objections to a single-thread machine.

Salesrooms, No. 720 Chesnut Street.

Willcox & Gibbs' Gold Medal Family Sewing Machines.

Obvious reasons why Willcox & Gibbs' Family Sewing Machines are becoming so universally popular.

First. They are the "Perfection of Mechanism," and are so regarded by eminent engineers, machinists, and scientific men everywhere, because of their superior finish and elegance of construction.

Each machine is as carefully and accurately finished as a watch.

Salesrooms, No. 720 Chesnut Street.

Willcox & Gibbs' Gold Medal Family Sewing Machines.

Willcox & Gibbs' celebrated Sewing Machines are regarded very superior for family use.

Fourthly. Because they are "gloriously simple," as readily comprehended as a pair of scissors, and not more liable to derangement.

These machines are kept in order free of charge.

Salesrooms, No. 720 Chesnut Street.

Willcox & Gibbs' Gold Medal Family Sewing Machines.

Willcox & Gibbs' Sewing Machines are acknowledged the best for manufacturing purposes.

Fifthly. Because they can be run at the highest speed, and are the most durable in constant use. Three thousand perfect stitches can be made in a single minute by power.

Willcox & Gibbs' Machines never drop stitches.

Salesrooms, No. 720 Chesnut Street.

Willcox & Gibbs' Gold Medal Family Sewing Machines.

Willcox & Gibbs' invaluable Sewing Machines are cheerfully recommended by all physicians.

Sixthly. Because they are entirely noiseless, and are operated with perfect ease. "They can safely be used in a sick room, or by the cradle of a sleeping infant."

The work is fed from the operator along the line of sight.

Salesrooms, No. 720 Chesnut Street.

Willcox & Gibbs' Gold Medal Family Sewing Machines.

Willcox & Gibbs' improved Sewing Machines are rapidly becoming the general favorite.

Seventhly. Because they are absolutely complete, and will hem, fell, braid, bind, cord, tuck, gather, and embroider, all in the most perfect and satisfactory manner.

The hems, fells, etc., are turned under, rather than over, thus bringing the stitching on the right side.

Salesrooms, No. 720 Chesnut Street.

Willcox & Gibbs' Gold Medal Family Sewing Machines.

Willcox & Gibbs' rapid, noiseless Sewing Machines are destined to gain a pre-eminence.

Eighthly. Because they are easily managed; a novice requires no instruction, and but little practice, to become as skilful as an experienced operator.

No screw-driver or other tools are used in oiling or cleaning machines.

Salesrooms, No. 720 Chesnut Street.

Willcox & Gibbs' Gold Medal Family Sewing Machines.

Willcox & Gibbs' most excellent Sewing Machines are gaining popularity every day.

Ninthly. Because they cannot be turned the wrong way, and may be started with the foot, while both hands are otherwise employed in holding or arranging the work.

This patent (noiseless) "break," or "stop," is of incalculable value to beginners.

Salesrooms, No. 720 Chesnut Street.

Wilcox & Gibbs' Gold Medal Family Sewing Machines.

Willcox & Gibbs' noiseless Family Sewing Machines gain friends continually, but never lose them.

Tenthly. Because they are self-regulating and always in working order. They never have "moods," and never vex or ruffle the temper, even of the most irritable.

The hemmers, fellers, braiders, needles, etc., are all self-adjusting.

Salesrooms, No. 720 Chesnut Street.

Willcox & Gibbs' Gold Medal Family Sewing Machines.

Willcox & Gibbs' rapid, noiseless, easily managed, durable, first-class Sewing Machines are in excellent favor everywhere.

Eleventhly. Because they prove superior to he most sanguine expectations.

The most exalted representation is never exaggerated.

Salesrooms, No. 720 Chesnut Street.

Willcox & Gibbs' Gold Medal Family Sewing Machines.

Agents for the sale of Willcox & Gibbs' celebrated single-thread Sewing Machines are eminently successful.

Twelfthly. Because every machine sold serves as a "telling advertisement."

No dissatisfaction is ever expressed, but hearty recommendations.

Salesrooms No. 720 Chesnut Street.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

FALL OVERCOATS.
FALL OVERCOATS.
FALL OVERCOATS.
NEW STYLE FROCK COATS.
NEW STYLE FROCK COATS.
NEW STYLE FROCK COATS.
NEW STYLE BUSINESS SACKS.
NEW STYLE BUSINESS SACKS.
NEW STYLE BUSINESS SACKS.
BUSINESS SUITS.
FINE DRESS SUITS.
ALL KINDS OF SUITS.
YOUTHS' AND BOYS' CLOTHING.
YOUTHS' AND BOYS' CLOTHING.
YOUTHS' AND BOYS' CLOTHING.
LARGE ASSORTMENT.
LARGE ASSORTMENT.
LARGE ASSORTMENT.

Half way between Fifth and Sixth streets. BENNETT & CO., TOWER HALL, No. 518 MARKET STREET, PHILADELPHIA, AND No. 600 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

CLOSING OUT.—Our retail stock of Lace Curtains, Window Shades, Damask, Reps, etc., must be closed out by January 1. KELTY, CARRINGTON & CO., No. 723 Chesnut street.

GREAT BARGAINS IN CURTAIN MATERIALS.—We are selling out at cost and less than cost all our retail stock. KELTY, CARRINGTON & CO., No. 723 Chesnut street.

LACE AND NOTTINGHAM CURTAINS within the reach of all. You can buy Curtain Goods of all descriptions at less than wholesale prices, at the closing out sale, at No. 723 Chesnut street.
KELTY, CARRINGTON & CO.

GREAT SALE OF GENTLEMEN'S WARDROBES!—Gentlemen's Wardrobes, entirely new, never having been worn, and cut in the latest styles, are now offered for sale by Charles Stokes & Co., at their First-class Ready-made Clothing House, under the Continental All in want of clothing are invited to examine the goods.

N. B. Reporters admitted free.

LARGE SALE OF HORSES AND MULES.—The attention of our readers who are in want of really good and serviceable work Horses and Mules, is directed to the sale at Herkness' Bazar, at Ninth and Sansom streets, on Tuesday morning next, the 22d instant, at 10 o'clock. The stock offered consists of twelve Horses and forty Mules, the surplus stock of an Ice Company, and were selected for their business without regard to cost. They are sold for want of use only, and the sale is peremptory.

THE "MODEL SHOULDER-SEAM SHIRT."
☞MSSS MSSS MSSS☜
☞MSSS MSSS MSSS☜
☞MSSS MSSS MSSS☜
MCINTIRE & BROTHERS, No. 1035 Chesnut street.

☞GREAT INDUCEMENTS!
☞*Great Inducements!*
☞*Great Inducements!*
☞*Great Inducements!*
At Oak Hall!☜
At Oak Hall!☜
At Oak Hall!☜
At Oak Hall!☜
☞*Men's and Boys' Clothing!*
☞*Men's and Boys' Clothing!*
☞*Men's and Boys' Clothing!*
☞*Men's and Boys' Clothing!*
Splendid Assortment!☜
Splendid Assortment!☜
Splendid Assortment!☜
Splendid Assortment!☜

NOTE.—*People who don't believe advertisements should come and see our stock and our establishment.*

WANAMAKER & BROWN, OAK HALL, THE LARGEST CLOTHING HOUSE, ON THE CORNER OF SIXTH AND MARKET STREETS.

DIED.

For additional Deaths see Third Page.

MELVIN.—Suddenly, on the 18th instant, CHALKLEY J. MELVIN, in the 39th year of his age.

The relatives and friends, also the members of Iroquois Lodge, No. 508, I. O. of O. F., and Railroad Division of Sons of Temperance, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, Thirty-first, below Baring, Mantua, on Monday afternoon at 3 o'clock. To proceed to the Asbury M. E. Church.

HUFTY.—At Galveston, Texas, on the 17th of September, JAMES C. HUFTY, of yellow fever.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

[FOR ADDITIONAL LOCAL ITEMS SEE INSIDE PAGES.]

THE DEAD AND THE LIVING. — Scattered through this large city, surrounded by high frowning walls or lines of buildings, as if to hide them from view, are many burial grounds—their silent occupants removed but a short space from the busy scenes of life. Heavy walls were built around them, as if to ward off contact with the living. Here it was thought that they who slept there, after years of toil, might rest in peace undisturbed! But the living have stronger claims than the dead, and those silent places, where nought but solemnity reigned, are to be transformed into busy marts. Where memorial tablets and monuments stood, commercial edifices are about to spring up, and the stillness will give way to bustle and activity. During the fall many burial grounds have been changed, and the remains of the dead were conveyed to other and more appropriate places. The latest we notice is the disinterment of the front section on Eighth street, of the large burial ground of St. Michael's and Zion's congregations, at Eighth street, near Race, to commence next Monday. The value of this property is immense. The bodies disinterred are to be removed to a beautiful spot near Laurel Hill.

OBSTRUCTING SECOND STREET.—None of our citizens can have considered other than as a nuisance the piles of brick and rubbish which obstruct Second street, at the intersection of Lodge. It would seem that the energetic laborers consider the supremacy of the United States Government a sufficient warrant to heap beams, brick, and the debris generally of the old Government bank building into the street, or that the importance hereafter of the Commercial Exchange building will admit of rearing monuments of mortar and stone on the pavement and walk. Nevertheless, it is a nuisance which should at once be abated. It is a violation of the law which demands that the public highways should be kept clear of obstacles. Here we find stacked up so that they tower over the railway track the old material of the bank building, and directly opposite, extending the same distance, the heap of brick and stone of the Exchange building, leaving in the centre scarcely enough passage for the cars, and at the sides but enough space for a foot passenger. These obstacles extend half the square, and are daily growing larger. There is nothing to warrant this obstruction, and the authorities should cause its removal.

VISITING ZOUAVES.—On Monday, the 21st instant, Company B, of the Veteran Zouave Regiment of Newark, New Jersey, will arrive in this city at half-past 2 o'clock. They will land at Walnut street wharf, be received by the Philadelphia Fire Zouaves, under the command of Colonel Baxter, and escorted to their quarters at the Washington House. In the evening they will visit a place of amusement. On Tuesday morning they will visit the Union League House, Mint, Independence Hall, and other places of interest. In the afternoon a street parade will take place, and at half-past six they will depart for home. Everything that will tend to make the visit of the strangers agreeable has been provided, and we have no doubt but their short stay in our midst will satisfy them that the world-wide reputation of Philadelphia for hospitality has not been in the least abated, but is still on the increase.

PRESENTATION.—Mr. Francis M. Rea, Past Grand Chief Patriarch of the Grand Encampment of Pennsylvania, I. O. O. F., was on Tuesday evening presented with a magnificent gold watch and chain, suitably inscribed, by a special committee of the Grand Encampment, as a testimonial to the ability and impartiality with which that gentleman has presided over that body. The presentation was made on behalf of the Committee by Grand Scribe William Curtis, and was received by Mr. Rea in a neat and appropriate speech.

WOULD CLOTHE HIMSELF AT OTHERS' EXPENSE.—Richard McGaffey, a boy of fifteen years, sneaked into a factory at Twenty-second and Race streets, and robbed the clothing of an employe there of $14. Thus enriched, he marched down to one of the Market street stores, and purchased a bundle of articles. Starting with his ill-gotten gain, he was nabbed, and sent to prison by Alderman Pancoast.

DISORDERLY HOUSE BROKEN UP.—Eliza White, keeper of a house of ill-repute, No. 3 Poplar court, was arrested, with her four female inmates, representing both colors. They were committed to answer in default of bail.

BREACH OF ORDINANCE.—Abraham C. Gask was before Recorder Eneu this morning, charged with selling meat on the street, contrary to ordinance of Councils. He was held for a further hearing on Monday next.

ROBBING A LIVERY STABLE.—High Constable Danfield arrested John Curran for the larceny of various articles from Shieltz's livery stable, in Second, near Poplar street. Alderman Hutchinson committed him.

SUDDEN DEATH.—James Bennet yesterday, at 1 o'clock, stepped into a sailors' boarding house, No. 604 Penn street, sat down, and at 2 o'clock was found dead. Cause supposed to be apoplexy.

ADMITTED TO THE BAR.—On motion of Benjamin Johnson, Esq., Samuel V. Mays was admitted to-day to practise as an attorney in the several Courts for the city and county of Philadelphia.

ACCIDENT.—Charles Fullerton fell down this morning at Twelfth and Penn streets, and fractured a limb. He was taken to his home, No. 501 S. Twelfth street.

A MISCHIEVOUS BOY.—Samuel Elliott was held yesterday by Alderman Senix in $500 bail, for throwing mud into the Norris Mansion School House.

HEARINGS AT THE CENTRAL STATION.—Before Recorder Eneu, at 2 o'clock to-day, James McBride, aged twenty-three, residing at No. 217 Carpenter street, was charged with the larceny of a shawl. Detective Lamon saw him going along Arch street, in the vicinity of Ninth, seeming desirous of hiding something under his coat. Mr. Lamon followed him to Eleventh and Arch, and arrested him, finding the shawl under his coat. James was held for a further hearing on Tuesday next.

Joseph Slavin, aged seventeen, residing with his aunt, at Tenth and Carpenter streets, was charged with picking the pocket of Joseph Myers of a bank book and some papers, at an auction store on Chesnut street, below Seventh. He was held to answer at Court.

A PITCH POT BOILS OVER, AND CREATES A GREAT EXCITEMENT.—About twenty minutes of 3 o'clock this afternoon, an intense excitement was occasioned by the boiling over a pitch pot at Fifth and Arch streets. The pitch took fire, and created a dense black smoke, which rose to a great height, and hid from view the upper portions of the houses in the neighborhood.

Although no alarm was sounded, many of the companies turned out and ran to the minature fire as if the whole central portion of the city was enveloped in flames. When the cause of the smoke was ascertained, it created a laugh among the fire sharps, and they went home sadly disappointed.

STEALING SWEET POTATOES.—Two negroes, Charles Rich and Joseph Camill, were arrested this morning for stealing a barrel of sweet potatoes from the Farmers' Market, belonging to a New Jersey farmer. Officer Spense made the arrest, and Alderman Jones held them in default of $600 bail.

ACCIDENT.—Henry Fossam, a sailor on board the ship Thomas Harvard, fell through the hatchway some time during last night, and was severely injured. He was taken to the Pennsylvania Hospital.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

UNITED STATES COURT IN BANKRUPTCY.—Since our last the following additional petitions have been filed:—

Joseph Woodward, Prompton, Wayne county, Pa. Petition filed October 5. Order of reference to Register Doster for October 10.

John Thompson, Philadelphia. Petition filed October 3. Order of reference to Register Ashton for October 9.

Hiram Hathaway, Chester county, Pa. Petition filed October 5. Order of reference to Register Thomas for October 14.

Franklin P. Ash, Oxford, Chester county, Pa. Petition filed October 5. Order of reference to Register Thomas for October 17.

John J. Deltra, Lower Providence, Montgomery county, Pa. Petition filed October 7. Order of reference to Register Corson for October 12.

William W. Dang, Philadelphia. Petition filed October 7. Order of reference to Register Parsons for October 14.

Thomas Scott, Jr., Kembleville, Chester county, Pa. Petition filed October 8. Order of reference to Register Thomas for October 12.

Stephen P. Darlington, Philadelphia. Petition filed October 9. Order of reference to Register Ashton for October 9.

Andrew J. Krutz, Newton, Cumberland county, Pa. Petition filed October 16. Order of reference to Register Barnett for October 22.

Robert F. Raley, carried on business in Philadelphia. Petition filed October 10. Order of reference to Register Parsons for October 16.

Patrick Conry, St Clair, Schuylkill county, Pa. Petition of Herman Meyers and Joseph Meyers, that Patrick Conry be declared bankrupt, filed October 11.

Athens Frantz, Crosskill, Berks county, Pa. Petition of Bush and Kurtz, that Athens Frantz be declared bankrupt, filed October 12.

William C. Allen, Philadelphia. Petition filed October 13. Order of reference to Register Ashton for October 18.

David C. Pennewill, Philadelphia. Petition filed October 15. Order of reference to Register Ashton for October 19.

Henry S. Rorer, Philadelphia. Petition filed October 15. Order of reference to Register Chase for October 19.

James Carter, Tamaqua, Schuylkill county, Pa. Petition filed October 15. Order of reference to Register Hobart for October 21.

John D. Sonntag, Philadelphia. Petition of E. & C. Stokes that John D. Sonntag be declared bankrupt, filed October 16.

Frederick Fry, Hamburg, Dauphin county, Pa. Petition filed October 17. Order of reference to Register Wiestling for October 23.

A. D. & J. S. Hoyer, brewers, Reading, Pa. Petition of Christian Spatter and William Rahn that A. D. & J. S. Hoyer be declared bankrupt, filed October 17.

There are now 174 cases on the docket.

COURT OF QUARTER SESSIONS—Judge Ludlow.—In the matter of Mr. Perkins, Keeper of the County Prison, who was before the court this morning, in the matter of the escape of Captain A. M. Brown from his custody, Mr. Vancleve submitted all the papers in the case as a return to the warrant, and in explanation of the keeper's course, which have so often been given to the public, and made a few remarks, in which he seemed to exonerate the United States law officers both here and in New York from all intentional unfair dealing, and seemed to charge Lieutenant Asa Bird Gardner, of the 9th U. S. Infantry, and General Butterfield's aide-de-camp and deputy attorney, with considerable chicanery.

In reply, Judge Pierce answered that he was satisfied from the first Judge Blatchford's conduct was prompted by no dishonest or otherwise improper motives, and he was very gratified to know that United States District Attorney Courtney had explained himself by stating that he had acted in ignorance of the proceedings on the part of this Court and the general state of facts in the case. But he expressed himself satisfied that General Butterfield was at the bottom of the whole affair, and that he had placed his own officer in this Court to accomplish an unlawful purpose, and, failing here, had sent the same to New York to effect it.

The papers were received by the Court, and the matter was held under consideration.

A habeas corpus case was heard in which the custody of two children was involved. Mrs. Walker, the mother of the children, who sued out the writ, alleged that her husband had her confined in Kirkbride's Asylum without cause, and during her confinement there went out West, leaving the children with a stranger. She also alleged that the children were of an age to require a mother's care, and that the father was totally unfit to have them in his custody. The case was continued in order to produce additional evidence.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Judge Cadwalader.—The United States vs. Twenty-five Barrels of Whisky, etc., Christian Preisendantz claimant. Before reported. On trial.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS—Judge Brewster.—The ordinary Common Pleas and Orphans' Court business was before the Court to-day.

DISTRICT COURT IN BANC—Judges Sharswood, Stroud and Hare.—The Court this morning made the following order:—

And now to wit: October 19, 1867, it is ordered that notions and rules for new trial in cases tried before the President of the Court during this term, be called and heard on Saturdays immediately after the calling of the current and deferred lists.

BAUGH'S RAW BONE SUPER-PHOSPHATE OF LIME.

The great Fertilizer for all crops. Quick in its action, and permanent in its effects. Established over twelve years.

Dealers supplied by the cargo, direct from the wharf of the manufactory, on liberal terms.

Manufactured only by BAUGH & SONS, Office No. 20 South DELAWARE Avenue, Philadelphia.
8smw§p

WINDOW GLASS,
FOREIGN AND AMERICAN,
BENJAMIN H. SHOEMAKER,
French Plate Glass Agency,
NOS. 205, 207, 209, AND 211 N. FOURTH ST.
10 15 1215p PHILADELPHIA

FURNITURE.
JOHN A. BAUER & SON
Have now on hand a large assortment of
ELEGANT AND WELL-MADE
FURNITURE,
Which they will sell at greatly reduced prices.
NO. 255 SOUTH SECOND STREET,
9 28 m w s 37 18t Above Spruce.

FOR THE INFORMATION OF HOLDERS OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES who may wish to convert them into the
FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS OF THE Union Pacific Railroad Co.,

We publish below the terms upon which they may now be exchanged at the office of the Agents of the Company in this city,

WM. PAINTER & CO., NO. 36 SOUTH THIRD STREET.

It will be seen that a handsome profit may be realized by the exchange.

On 5-20s of 1862, a difference of		$234·33 will be paid.
On 5-20s of 1864,	do.	$189·33 will be paid.
On 5-20s of 1865,	do.	$199·33 will be paid.
On 5-20s of July '65,	do	$174·33 will be paid.
On 1881s,	do.	$209·33 will be paid.
On 10-40s,	do.	$84·33 will be paid.
On 7-30s, 2d series,	do.	$180·33 will be paid.
On 7-30s, 3d series,	do.	$174·33 will be paid.

(For each thousand exchanged.)

THIRD EDITION

IMPEACHMENT.

The President's Course Towards the South—The Charges Made Against Him—Speech of Judge Lawrence, of Ohio.

In the appendix to the *Congressional Globe* for the last session, which has just been issued, is a speech by Hon. William Lawrence, of Ohio, a member of the Judiciary Committee, printed by permission, under the rules of the House. So far as this speech relates to the impeachment of the President, it is understood to express the views held at that time by the four members of the Judiciary Committee who had expressed themselves in favor of impeachment. Judge Lawrence, having asserted that the Military Governments set up in the South during the Rebellion could only exist as long as the war lasted, continued as follows:—

The military power cannot, without the sanction of Congress, establish permanent civil governments for times of peace. When flagrant war ceased an "extraordinary occasion" had arisen which made it the duty of the President to convene both Houses of Congress. Refusing to perform this duty, which he knew to be necessary for this and other purposes, he issued seven solemn proclamations, assuming to appoint seven civilian Provisional Governors, holding no military commissions, and without the advice and consent of the Senate. By these proclamations he usurped the power to create an office unknown to the Constitution or the laws; to fill that office with incumbents holding by the tenure of his pleasure, without the advice and consent of the Senate, with salaries fixed by no law but his will, and to be paid out of the public treasury in violation of the law. He assumed the power to clothe these officers with authority; to cause elections to be held for members of conventions; to create State governments by amending State constitutions in a mode different from that prescribed therein, and without the sanction of Congress. He prescribed the qualifications of electors, and members of conventions, requiring of each an oath not required by former constitutions and laws of the States. By his edicts he enfranchised every Rebel in these States who would take the oath he prescribed, and excluded loyal freedmen, constituting nearly one-half of the population of these States, from all right to participate in the elections, or otherwise in political power. He put it in the power of Rebels, contrary to his former convictions of duty, to institute governments forever denying freedmen the political and civil rights of citizenship, and this deliberate disfranchisement was consummated by constitutions created by these conventions, and these constitutions were forced upon the States without any vote of the people to ratify them. The President, conceding the justice of demanding terms of restoration, prescribed such as he dictated, ignoring the rights of Congress, and in obedience to his will governments were organized, Governors, Legislatures, and all State officers were chosen, and Senators and Representatives were elected to Congress, not in conformity with the law, and these officers were generally Rebels, who could not take the test oath. The President assumed the right to determine when the new State governments should go into operation, requiring the Provisional Governors to remain in the exercise of their functions until relieved by his express direction.

While these usurpations were going on, the President quieted the fears of the people by assuring them that this policy was only an experiment, and that the approval of Congress was necessary to restore the civil authorities. Yet even before this Presidential usurpation was perfected, in a solemn official document—the message to Congress of June 22, 1866—he said:—"Of thirty-six States which constitute the Union eleven are excluded from representation in either House of Congress, although, with the single exception of Texas, they have been entirely restored to all their functions as States in conformity with the organic law of the land." And in the veto message now before us, the President says of these illegal Governments, that "Executive recognition, as is well known, has been frequent and unwavering." A President whose conduct is marked by acts which may define him a tyrant, is unfit to be the ruler of a free people, and deserves impeachment. In thus devising the scheme of disfranchisement, the President seems to have been guided by a purpose to speedily secure power to the Rebel States, rather than by a sense of duty. If he did not act contrary to his own convictions expressed at an earlier date, and which he abandoned when he conceived the design, as he did, of putting the Government in the hands of Rebels and those who, during the war, had sympathized with them. This scheme of reconstruction, denying the power of Congress, became and is known as the President's policy, while that which asserts the power of the law-making department of the Government is known as the policy of Congress.

This usurpation by the President is clearly impeachable, and the mode by which he sought to accomplish it and force it upon the country, not only aggravates the crime, but, in view of his motives, constitutes additional ground of impeachment. To achieve his purposes he was guilty of many unnecessary and unauthorized usurpations and acts of oppression. He held the liberty of the press subject to his sovereign will and control, suppressing the publication of such newspapers as he disapproved, and permitting them to resume publication contrary to the advice of General Grant, by exacting a pledge to support the policy of his administration, when he was advised that his order was improper and mischievous in its tendency. He held large portions of the Rebel population in abject servility, not as a measure of safety to the Government, but that he might bribe support of his policy by the exercise of the pardoning power. He has restored to Rebels property of the value of many millions of dollars, in violation of the law and in disregard of the rights of loyal citizens. He has, without authority and without consideration, and in violation of the law, transferred to corporations controlled by Rebels, railroads constructed by the Government in part, at a cost of many millions of dollars, as he has also other property used for insurrectionary purposes. He has, without authority, and in violation of law, sold railroad rolling stock and other property of the United States of the value of many millions of dollars, on long credit, with insufficient security, for less than its value, to corporations controlled by Rebels, and when payments fell due, he has corruptly and without authority suspended indefinitely the performance of their obligations. He has prostituted the power of appointment to and removal from office to the maintenance of his policy, regardless of and to the great prejudice of the public interests; corrupting by it, as far as possible, all who were base enough to abandon principles, and exerting it in a spirit of proscription, and to an extent unknown in any former administration. He aimed a blow at the Constitution and the liberties of the country, by refusing to submit appointments to office to the Senate for their advice and consent, and by retaining men in office, regardless of that body. He made an order removing all penalties from a large number of persons marked as deserters on the rolls of the War Department, for the purpose of securing the election of a favorite candidate for Congress in West Virginia, regardless of duty and without evidence. He assumed a power to dispense with the acts of Congress, and appointed Rebels to office in violation of law. He refused to execute laws for the punishment of traitors, or for the confiscation of their property, or that used for insurrectionary purposes. By the proclamation of April 2, 1866, and by other acts, he assumed to himself the right to determine when war had ceased, without consulting the law-making power, by whose authority alone war can be made, and peace declared in cases of rebellion. The assumption of a power to declare peace, to say when or how long the laws of war shall continue, is simply a power to terminate war at the pleasure of the President, and might be made fatal to the national existence. While these usurpations were being practised, the President maintained the operation of martial law in Rebel States, suspending from the right to hold office under the so-called State authority whomsoever he chose, while maintaining the right to try civil offenders by military commissions, and to punish at his pleasure. His conduct encouraged Rebels to murder in cold blood unoffending citizens in the exercise of their peaceful rights. Professing to regard Louisiana as a regularly organized State, he in violation of the Constitution authorized the Attorney-General of that State, a notorious Rebel, to call on the national military authorities to aid in the work of suppressing a lawful and loyal assemblage of people. And though there was "an absolute massacre, a murder without necessity," by a Rebel mob in New Orleans, no one of the guilty perpetrators have ever been brought to justice or punishment. While thus giving encouragement to Rebels to suppress loyal and lawful assemblage, he refused military aid when demanded by the Governor of Tennessee to preserve peace and execute the laws. Assuming the right to require illegal conventions to be held in seven States at his pleasure, he denied the right of a legal convention to be held in Louisiana. While many thousands of loyal citizens, including freedmen, were murdered without cause by Rebels during his work of reconstruction, the President failed to cause the guilty perpetrators to be arrested, tried or punished, and forcibly dissolved a military commission in Virginia, sitting for the trial of an acknowledged murderer, whom the civil authorities failed to punish, and he is to-day at large and unmolested. He has brought reproach upon himself and degraded the dignity of his office by indecent harangues to the people, and has denounced Congress as "a body called, or which assumes to be, a Congress of the United States, while in fact it is a Congress of only part of the States."

President Lincoln merely invited the voluntary action of the people, but he declared that whether the members sent to Congress from any State shall be admitted to seats constitutionally rests exclusively with the respective Houses of Congress, and not to any extent with the Executive. In the proclamation of July 8, 1864, he said he was "unprepared" to be fully committed to any single plan of restoration, and provided in the Reconstruction laws as circumstances pointed the necessity. No precedent can sanctify the flagrant usurpations of Andrew Johnson. If the House of Representatives has not the power, or shrinks from the duty of preferring articles of impeachment for repeated crimes and misdemeanors of which the President has been guilty, then is the Constitution a failure, or the representatives of the people will voluntarily imperil civil liberty forever, by a precedent which may give immunity to unlimited Executive usurpations hereafter.

Philada. Stock Exchange Sales, Oct. 19

Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street.

SECOND BOARD.

$1000 5-20s '65, Jy..cp.....106½	10 sh Penna R...c&p.. 52
$1000 U S 10-40s..cp.......100¾	1 do........d b.. 52
$1000 Pa 6s. 1 series.......103¼	200 sh Read R.........ls. 49¾
$5000 Lehigh 6s '84..ls.. 88	100 sh Sch N Pf....b60. 27
10 sh Lehigh N stk... 38	100 sh Hest'vle.............. 12¾

FOURTH EDITION

FROM WASHINGTON THIS P. M.

Montgomery Blair in a Huff—Steedman, Voorhees, Black, and Johnson in Consultation—General Grant is Not Preparing His Annual Reports—The Treasury Bond Counterfeit Roorback Contradicted, Etc.

[SPECIAL DESPATCHES TO EVENING TELEGRAPH.]

WASHINGTON, Oct. 19.

Montgomery Blair called at the War Department this morning to ask for the reinstatement of a clerk, discharged recently upon the reduction of the clerical force. Blair's request was not complied with, and he left in a huff, declaring that General Grant would not reinstate the clerk because he was a Democrat. In reply to this remark, he was informed that politics had nothing to do with the qualifications of clerks in the War Department, either in their appointment or discharge.

General Steedman arrived this morning from Philadelphia, and he and Dan Voorhees and Jerry Black were in consultation a considerable portion of the morning with Johnson, it is supposed fixing up matters in regard to the new appointee of the War Department, or discussing the chances of impeachment, a subject upon which just now the President is considerably exercised in mind.

General Canby has notified Grant that he has completed arrangements for the coming election in North and South Carolina, and appointed officers to conduct the election, which takes place the second week in November.

General Grant has not yet commenced preparing his annual reports, either as General-in-Chief of the Army or Secretary of War *ad interim*, as has been stated.

The Treasury officials authorize a contradiction of the sensational story published in last evening's *Express* here, that upwards of one million counterfeit Seven-thirty bonds had been circulated all over the country, and that the headquarters of the counterfeiting gang were in Philadelphia, where it alleged the counterfeit bonds were printed. The story appears to have been manufactured out of whole cloth, for none of the pretended facts are known at the Treasury Department. These reports are highly injurious to the national credit, tending to create distrust with all bondholders, and are evidently concocted for speculative purposes.

Commissioner Rollins has directed experiments to be made with various processes for removing cancellation marks from internal revenue stamps, and such is the facility with which these marks may be removed by chemical agents, that in some instances stamps which apparently have been completely defaced have been restored to their original condition, and it would puzzle a sharp observer to detect that cancellation marks had ever been placed upon them. It is understood these experiments will be continued until the Department has secured a process which will cancel stamps so perfectly as to prevent them from ever being used a second time.

The Treasury Department.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 19.—The following is the weekly statement of the Treasury Department:

Fractional Cur. issued for the week.	$593,000
Fractional Currency shipped to Assistant Treasurer, New York	100,000
Fractional Currency shipped U. S. Depository, Louisville	20,000
Fractional Currency National Banks	303,757
Currency, total shipped	$424,757
Currency redeemed and destroyed	503,800
Securities held for circulating notes	343,656,250
Securities held for deposits of public moneys	38,270,458
Total of securities held	$378,916,700
National Bank Notes issued for the week	34,080
Total to date	304,129,990
National Bank Notes returned	4,988,255
Actual Circulation at this date	$299,141,746

Indian Outrages in Montana.

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 19.—Montana dates of the 8th instant say that the Flat Head and other Indian tribes threaten an outbreak. They are already stealing stock and plundering houses, and threaten to kill and drive out all settlers.

Four men were recently killed near Flat Head lake, and all the farm products for miles around have been burned. Two hundred stand of arms have been distributed among the settlers in Platte valley.

The stage coming west on Saturday was chased by Indians near the River Side Station, but the stage escaped.

Murder at Fitchburg, Mass.

BOSTON, Oct 19.—The citizens of Fitchburg have been greatly excited by finding the body of Frederick Poncis, of that town, buried in a sand bank. The body of the dead man exhibited several stabs, and a wooden gag was found in his mouth. He had been missing for several days. Two Frenchman and an American have been arrested on suspicion of his murder.

Prize Fight.

HARTFORD, Oct. 19.—A prize-fight came off at daylight this morning in East Hartford, between George Carey and Henry Mumford, two sports of this city, for $75 a side. Eleven rounds were fought, when Carey's friends threw up the sponge for him. Carey was badly beaten. A large crowd was present.

THE MECHANICAL LAUNDRY COMPANY, PHILADELPHIA, INCORPORATED 1867.

CAPITAL..............................$100,000.

SUBSCRIPTION PRICE OF SHARES, $10.

The Mechanical Laundry Company, whose establishment, located at

No. 1520 S. NINTH Street,

Is the largest of its kind in the country, are now prepared for business. Orders may be left at the Laundry; Staten Island Fancy Dyeing Establishment, No. 47 N. EIGHTH Street; Grant's Gents' Furnishing Store, No. 1013 CHESNUT Street; Scott's Gents' Furnishing Store, No. 205 S. TENTH Street; Atkinson's Dry Goods Store, No. 1522 RIDGE Avenue.

Washing done at 80 cents per dozen. All articles called for and delivered free of charge, and all clothing lost will be paid for.

No chemicals used. All work performed in the best possible manner, under the superintendence of experienced and careful female operatives. The public are invited to inspect the Laundry.

Holders of four shares of stock will have their bills rendered monthly, with a discount of 20 per cent. Stock may be subscribed for at the Office of

HENRY C. POLLOCK, Treasurer
No. 130 S. SIXTH Street, Philadelphia.
10 12smw3mrp

FIFTH EDITION

IMPORTANT FROM EUROPE.

The Roman Question.

Ratazzi Watching the French.

The European Markets To-Day.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

By Atlantic Cable.

LONDON, Oct. 19—Noon.—The *Times* says Ratazzi is pledged to enter Rome when the French fleet sails from Toulon.

Orte and not Osten is held by the Garibaldians.

A Spanish frigate has gone to Civita Vecchia.

An Australian arrival brings £500,000 in gold.

It is reported that the Fenians tried vainly to fire the Police Station at Chester.

The ship Venezia has arrived at Glasgow.

LONDON, Oct. 19—Noon.—Consols, 93⅞; United States 5-20s, 68⅞—ex-coupon; Illinois Central, 77½; Erie, 45.

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 19—Noon.—Cotton firm; sales of 15,000 bales. Breadstuffs quiet.

ANTWERP, Oct. 19.—Petroleum, 52½f.

The Trial of Jeff. Davis

NEW YORK, Oct. 19.—A Richmond special despatch says it has been decided to try Jeff. Davis in November. The trial will probably commence on the 28th. An effort will be made to obtain a white jury, as the one now empanelled stands nine negroes and three whites.

Seizure of Whisky Houses.

NEW YORK, Oct. 19.—Several of the largest houses in the whisky business were seized by the Government officials to-day. The most important results are expected from this action.

The Jerome Park Races.

NEW YORK, Oct. 19.—The hurdle race over two miles of ground, and eight hurdles, was won by Red Deck, beating Tycoon second, Williams third, and Zigzag, Zara, and Sacacus. Time, 3·55½. No accident occurred, all the horses leaving the hurdles cleverly.

Ship News.

NEW YORK, Oct. 19.—The steamship Etna has arrived here from Liverpool. Her advices are anticipated.

Shipment of Specie.

NEW YORK, Oct. 19.—The steamers for Europe to-day took out about $94,000 in specie.

Latest Markets by Telegraph.

BALTIMORE, Oct. 19.—Cotton firmer; middlings nominal at 19c. Flour very dull and unchanged. Wheat dull and slightly lower. Corn dull; white, $1·36 @1·44; yellow, $1·40@1·49. Oats steady at 65@75c. Rye dull but firmer at 60c. Provisions very quiet, and quotations are nominally maintained.

PHILADELPHIA, WILMINGTON AND BALTIMORE RAILROAD.

TIME TABLE.

Commencing MONDAY, September 30, 1867, Trains will leave Depot, corner BROAD Street and WASHINGTON Avenue, as follows:—

Way Mail Train at 8·30 A. M. (Sundays excepted, for Baltimore, stopping at all regular stations. Connecting with Delaware Railroad at Wilmington for Crisfield and intermediate stations.

Express Train at 12 M. (Sundays excepted) for Baltimore and Washington.

Express Train at 3·50 P. M. (Sundays excepted) for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Thurlow, Linwood, Claymont, Wilmington, Newport, Stanton, Newark, Elkton, Northeast, Charlestown, Perryville, Havre-de-Grace, Aberdeen, Perryman's, Edgewood, Magnolia, Chase's, and Stemmer's Run.

Night Express at 11·00 P. M. (daily) for Baltimore and Washington. Connects at Wilmington (Saturdays excepted) with Delaware Railroad Line, stopping at Newcastle, Middletown, Clayton, Dover, Harrington, Seaford, Salisbury, Princess Anne, and connecting at Crisfield with Boat for Fortress Monroe, Norfolk, Portsmouth, and the South.

Passengers for Fortress Monroe and Norfolk via Baltimore will take the 11 M. Train. Via Crisfield will take the 11·00 P. M. Train.

WILMINGTON TRAINS.

Stopping at all Stations between Philadelphia and Wilmington.

Leave Philadelphia at 1·30, 4·30, 6·00, and 11·30 (daily) P. M. The 4·30 P. M. Train connects with Delaware Railroad for Milford and intermediate stations. The 6·00 P. M. Train runs to New Castle.

Leave Wilmington at 7 and 8 A. M., 4·00, and 6·30 (daily) P. M.

FROM BALTIMORE TO PHILADELPHIA

Leave Baltimore 7·25 A. M., Way Mail, 9·35 A. M. Express, 2·15 P. M., Express, 6·35 P. M., Express, 8·55 P. M., Express.

SUNDAY TRAIN FROM BALTIMORE.

Leaves Baltimore at 8·55 P. M., stopping at Havre-de-Grace, Perryville, and Wilmington. Also stops at Northeast, Elkton, and Newark to take passengers for Philadelphia and leave passengers from Washington or Baltimore, and at Chester to leave passengers from Washington or Baltimore.

Through Tickets to all points West, South, and Southwest, may be procured at the Ticket Office, No. 828 CHESNUT Street, under the Continental Hotel, where also state-rooms and berths in sleeping cars can be secured during the day. Persons purchasing tickets at this office can have their baggage checked at their residence by the Union Transfer Company.

4 8§ H. F. KENNEY, Superintendent.

1867.—FOR NEW YORK.—THE CAMDEN and Amboy and Philadelphia and Trenton Railroad Company's Lines, from Philadelphia to New York and Way Places, from WALNUT Street Wharf, will leave as follows, viz.:—

	FARE.
At 6 A. M., via Camden and Amboy, Accom.	$2·25
At 8 A. M., via Camden and Jersey City, Express Mail	3·00
At 2 P. M., via Camden and Amboy, Express	3·00
At 5 P. M., via Camden and Amboy, Accommodation and Emigrant	1st class, 2·25; 2d class, 1·30

At 8 A. M., 2 and 5 P. M., for Mount Holly, Ewansville, Pemberton, Birmingham, and Vincentown, and 6 P. M. for Mount Holly only.

At 6 A. M. and 2 P. M. for Freehold.

At 6, 8 and 10 A. M., 2 and 3·30 P. M., for Trenton.

At 6, 8 and 10 A. M., 1, 2, 3·30, 5, 6, and 11·30 P. M., for Bordentown, Burlington, Beverly, and Delanco.

At 6 and 10 A. M. 1, 2, 3·30, 5, 6, and 11·30 P. M., for Florence.

At 6 and 10 A. M., 1, 3·30, 5, 6, and 11·30 P. M., for Edgewater, Riverside, Riverton, and Palmyra.

At 6 and 10 A. M., 1, 3·30, 6, and 11·30 P. M., for Fish House.

The 1 and 11·30 P. M. Lines leave from Market Street Ferry, upper side.

LINES FROM KENSINGTON DEPOT

Will leave as follows:—

At 11 A. M., 4·30 P. M., and 12 P. M. (night), via Kensington and Jersey City, New York Express Lines. Fare, $3.

At 8, 10·15 and 11 A. M., 2·30, 3·30, 4·30, 5, and 12 P. M., for Trenton and Bristol.

At 8 and 10·15 A. M., 2·30, 5, and 12 P. M., for Morrisville and Tullytown.

At 8 and 10·15 A. M., 2·30, 4·30, 5, and 12 P. M., for Schencks.

At 10·15 A. M., 2·30 and 5 P. M., for Eddington.

At 7·30 and 10·15 A. M., 2·30, 4, 5, 6, and 12 P. M., for Cornwell's, Torresdale, Holmesburg, Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford, and at 8 P. M. for Holmesburg and intermediate stations.

BELVIDERE DELAWARE RAILROAD LINES, From Kensington Depot.

At 8 A. M. for Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Dunkirk, Canandaigua, Elmira, Ithaca, Owego, Rochester, Binghamton, Oswego, Syracuse, Great Bend, Montrose, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Stroudsburg, Water Gap, etc. etc.

At 8 A. M. and 3·30 P. M. for Belvidere, Easton, Lambertville, Flemington, etc.

The 3·30 P. M. Line connects direct with the Train leaving Easton for Mauch Chunk, Allentown, Bethlehem, etc.

At 5 P. M. for Lambertville and intermediate Stations.

Lines from West Philadelphia Depot, via Connecting Railway, will leave as follows:—

At 9·00 A. M., and 1·30 and 6·30 P. M. Washington and New York Express Lines, via Jersey City. Fare, $3.25. All others, The 6·30 P. M. Line will run daily. Sundays excepted.

October 7, 1867. WM. H. GATZMER, Agent.

UNITED STATES REVENUE STAMPS.—Principal Depot, No. 304 CHESNUT Street. Central Depot, No. 103 South FIFTH Street, one door below Chesnut. Established 1862.

Revenue Stamps of every description constantly on hand in any amount.

Orders by Mail or Express promptly attended to.



NUMBER CXLII.

A DIET FOR MENTAL DYSPEPTICS, AND A CURE FOR HY-POCHONDRIA, HY-POCRISY, OR ANY COMPLAINT OF A BY ORDER.

BY OUR SERIES EDITOR.

ALMANAC AND DIARY.

SHORT METRE-ILLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS FOR THE WEAK.

October.

Monday, 14.—Senator Cattell lays the corner-stone of the Corn Exchange. The object of the building is to afford a place for the members to get up "a corner" in corn.

Tuesday, 15.—Firemen visit Lancaster, and one Company waits on Buchanan with a speech by Buckwalter. The meeting between these two Bucks was of the most Doe-cile nature.

Wednesday, 16.—Ex-President Buchanan joins the United States Engine Company. The members treat his Excellency to a hat and cape, and his Excellency treats each of the members to a *horn*.

Thursday, 17.—City Councils meet. A twenty page foolscap communication on water received from Mr. Birkinbine, former engineer. Many of the members opposed so much water communication in this age of steam.

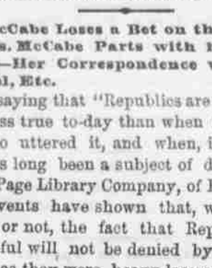
Friday, 18.—Mr. J. L. Richards sued for libel contained in a letter written in the Welsh language. The objectionable sentence was in these words:—"Lll-yyrrrmm rrwnnyy yyy llirr slurrr wpp." Sentence deferred.

Saturday, 19.—SERIES COLUMN DAY. In view of a threatened reduction of salary by the proprietor, the editor offers his wardrobe for sale. It contains one drawer and six hooks.

ASTOUNDING DISCLOSURES.

Mr. McCabe Loses a Bet on the Election—Mrs. McCabe Parts with her Wardrobe—Her Correspondence with Moses Israel, Etc.

The saying that "Republics are ungrateful" is no less true to-day than when first uttered, but who uttered it, and when, is a question that has long been a subject of debate by the James Page Library Company, of Philadelphia. Later events have shown that, whether that be true or not, the fact that Republicans are ungrateful will not be denied by the McCabe family, as they were heavy losers on the last election, having bet, not wisely but too well, against Mr. William McMullen, for Alderman. Although McCabe and "Mulley" at one time were fast friends, a law-suit, growing out of Mrs. McCabe keeping four goats and a pig in the court in which they lived (complaint of the nuisance having been brought by her neighbors before the Alderman a year ago, and decided against the McCabes), created the undying enmity that exists to-day between the houses of McMullen and McCabe. One of the Mc's in this case, McCabe, to show, not so much his love for the side he espoused as his hatred for the side he opposed, risked his property, never large, on the hazard of the defeat at the polls of the (to him) obnoxious Alderman. The official returns of the election, which have been given to our readers in these columns, show how uncertain are the strongest hopes and how much at fault the best calculations of the wisest politicians. The history of this unfortunate affair, as will be seen to-day, is a sad commentary on betting against the Democratic ticket, particularly in the Fourth Ward. Before entering into the particulars, as furnished by our reporter, we would state that the McCabes lived very comfortably in McDevlin's court, in a three-story house with one room on a floor, and occupying all the rooms to the top of the house. McCabe's place of business was on Broad street, except when he was following the cart with his basket and shovel, and was engaged



HEAVILY IN THE COAL BUSINESS.

Mrs. McCabe washed on Mondays, Tuesdays, and Wednesdays, and whitewashed on Thursdays, Fridays, and Saturdays. This, with Michael's heaving profession and the goats (until the Alderman abolished the latter), brought comparative plenty to the McCabes.

On an evil moment one evening, at the Seventh Precinct Hotel, Mike, feeling richer than he really was, and encouraged thereto by the landlord, whose tenant he also was, risked four dollars and drinks for the crowd, with an unwashed Democrat, against the invulnerable McMullen's election to the Aldermanship. The bet was lost. The drinks were furnished by the landlord, and McCabe, not being in possession of sufficient ready money to pay for the liquids, much less the four dollars, it became necessary, in order to keep in possession of his three-story brick, to make some sacrifices of his personal estate.

At this juncture of affairs Mrs. McCabe, feeling that her quarrel with the Alderman was the prime cause of the loss, without tracing it through all of its bearings—which, indeed, she was incapable logically of doing, but, with true womanly instinct, jumped at once at the conclusion—determined on parting with her wardrobe to meet the claims of the landlord and the winners against her Mike. She at once commenced a correspondence, unknown to McCabe, with

MR. MOSES ISRAEL, MONEY-LENDER ON COLLATERALS,

whose place of business is in the neighborhood of Sixth and South streets, to see how much ready money could be realized by her on articles of her own, which she had now concluded to part with. She felt deeply the ingratitude of the Republicans of the Court, who did not come to her assistance at this time, though they had known her in other circumstances, and many of them had in better days borrowed her whitewash-bucket or wash-bench, when she was able to bestow these favors. They now saw these utensils leave the Court, and made no effort to stop the apparent sacrifice.

Mrs. McCabe at first corresponded with Israel under the assumed name of O'Toole, and with that name on her second-best wash-tub, actually sent it to the Broker in question. Her first letter is as follows:—

McDIVLIN'S COURT.

Misther Israel:—Wid yer give me boy, Mike, who is named afther his father, and is as sharp a boy as there is in the whole Court, a bit of a loan on me things, which he will show you, and some other things which mysilf will bring around afther dark. Tell me boy, Mike, how much he can get on these alone, as it breaks me heart to part with the ould bonnet and the whitewash brush, in which I have made me dollis rand quarther a day many a time. Owniy a dridful revarse to me man compils me to do this, it is the first time mysilf iver dealt with you mim. BRIDGET O'TOOLE.



Of course, Mr. Israel was not long in seeing that Mrs. McCabe was not posted in that method of raising money, and with a bene volence peculiar to his race, took upon himself the task of enlightening her in the ways of the world. Young Mike returned home with the things, and the following reply:—

MOSES ISRAEL'S MONEY LOAN OFFICE.

Madame—You want monish? You send me some tings beside wash-tubs. Send me one pistol, one gold watch, one cornet, or some tings of this kinds, and I give monish a good deal. M. I.

This remarkable letter again cast down Mrs. McCabe, but not despairing, she gathered up her whole disposable wardrobe, including part of Mr. McCabe's, together with the utensils she before sent, in lieu of watches, cornets, or guitars, shipped in a go-cart the inventory down to the man of money. The next letter was as follows:—



Misther Moses:—If you would befrind a woman you will listen to me. I sind you these things. I must have six dollars on thim. All of tuim are good housekaping articles. Here's the name of the things:—

1 Sanwi, used for an ironing blanket, slightly scorched.
1 White Hat, with crape, just as it was given to Mike, never worn by him.
1 Chair, all complete but back.
3 Shoes, assorted sizes.
1 Hoop Skirt, nearly new.
1 Bucket, with small quantity of lime.
1 Stove-brush and saucer of blacking.
2 Whitewash Brushes, one with handle.
1 Bonnet-frame, with artificial rose.
1 Bunch of Artificial Flowers.
1 Piece of Plate, real china.
1 Silk Apron, without strings, slightly torn.
1 Base-ball Bat, handle off.
1 Coal Sieve, without bottom.
And many other smaller things of less value.

These, however, will do to show how thorough must have been the sacrifice, and great must be her hatred to the Republican party for allowing her man to lose in the election, when he bet in good faith on what the papers said as to the certain success of the party everywhere. Mr. Israel, however, did not know what to do with the invoice, but had it shot down in his back yard; when that same evening he received another note, asking for a small advance for immediate necessities, thus:—

Mrs. McCabe will be afther thrubbling Misther Israel for one dollar and fifty cints on the things this evening, which she will return. Mrs. McC.

Mr. Israel immediately sat down and enclosed the amount, accompanying it with the following ticket:—

Moses Israel's
Licensed Money Loan Office,
South Sixth street, below Spruce.

Office Hours—7 A. M. to 7 P. M. Saturdays—10 P. M.

No. 24,696. Philadelphia, Oct. 14, 1867

Mrs. McCabe has this day deposited with me One Push-Cart full of Household Goods as Collateral Security for $1.50.

Notice.—The above Goods will be forfeited and sold, if not called for within 8 months from this date, or the charges paid thereon.

Interest, 6 per cent. a month.

Not accountable for Moths or Rats.

Mrs. McCabe, after receiving this amount, again wrote to Israel, complaining of having to make these sacrifices, and of the ingratitude of the Republicans. She writes:—

McDIVLIN'S COURT.

It breaks me heart to sind me owld pipe and me last winther's bonnet along wid the other things and me hoops, to get the paltiry sum to kape me and me man Mike from being turned out of house and home. He had three foights wid the pleecemen on election day for the republicans, that are sich frinds of the nagers, but niver a sowl thiped Mike, and they now don't thip me to pay Mike's thrates at Pat Sweeney's. Don't let thim reporters get a holt of this, don't let thim see me things. I still hate the dimmicrats, but the owld republicans have been very mane. If I don't pay you back the money sell me things, but advertise them largely, and let the republicans know they are mine. Send word to Bill Mann.

Yours, BRIDGET McCABE.

P. S.—I thought I could get enough, as Mrs. O'Toole, without Mike knowing anything about it, but I had to blow it meslif.

P. S.—As you mention that me goods are not good enough for the amount I want, and that you want gold watches, tiddies, and the loik, I am willing to take less. Sind me five dollars, in genuine banks—"five ones,"—*nothing less.* I must have. MRS. McCABE.

The following cut gives a view of

SOME OF MRS. M'CABE'S JEWELS,

No. 1. Hoop-skirt, a little bent, but warranted sound.
No. 2. Clay pipe, fully colored.
No. 3. Piece of plate, standard pattern.
No. 4. Fall, Winter, or Spring Bonnet, trimmed.



the opportunity of sketching which was kindly furnished by Mr. Israel. It will be seen that some of them have been in the McCabe family a long time, and were no doubt given her by neighbors who were very glad to ask a little goats' milk or the loan of a hoop-skirt, but who now, in their adversity, rather enjoy the change that has come upon them. Many of these things of Mrs. McCabe's were bought during the war when prices were up, gold at 250 in the shade, and they will hardly now, if sold, realize one-tenth of the original cost.

The whole matter is now in Mr. Israel's hands, or, more strictly speaking, his back yard; and if not redeemed by Mrs. McCabe, as per contract, will be sold. If sold, we understand, the whole McCabe family want them advertised largely as their goods, sacrificed in order to pay a paltry debt of $4·80 lost on Bill McMullen's election.

It is to be hoped that some of the Union League, in order to save any disgrace coming on them and on McDevlin's Court, will raise a subscription, and pay old Sweeney his liquor bill, and give the balance to Mrs. Cabe to redeem the "collats," and let McCabe go on with his work (whose yard is near the League building), and still be encouraged to vote and fight for the Republican ticket, as men of his stamp can't be spared in the Fourth Ward.

Alide Topp.

From the N. Y. Evening Post.

It is with great satisfaction that we herald the arrival of an addition to our pianists in the person of Miss Alide Topp, who comes to us, as was the case with Leopold de Meyer, quite unexpectedly, and without any previous announcements. Last week a young lady of exceedingly prepossessing appearance found her way into the office of Messrs. Steinway & Sons, where she inquired for Mr. William Steinway, to whom she handed the subjoined enthusiastic letter of introduction, from the celebrated pianist, Hans von Bulow, the talented son-in-law of Franz Liszt. These preliminaries being over, she quietly took her seat before one of the glorious Grands, and, removing her gloves, began to prelude and modulate with exquisite elegance, dashing off suddenly into one of those eccentric Hungarian rhapsodies of Liszt's, which being played with masterly finish and immense bravura, carried her audience, comprising some of our leading artists and amateurs to the highest enthusiasm.

Mr. Theodore Thomas, after hearing her perform, at once provided for her *debut* at his first concert, October 26, with Liszt's Piano Concerto and Orchestra. We predict for the young lady not only a kind reception, but a series of triumphs seldom witnessed in art circles, and close this brief notice with the translation of Dr. Hans von Bulow's letter of introduction:—

My dear Mr. Steinway:—Man proposes, God disposes! I was fully determined and prepared to visit America this autumn—if possible, to make my fortune there, when quite unexpectedly Providence, in the shape of the King of Bavaria, creates me first Court Chapelmaster and Director of the new Conservatoire of Music, to be opened here the beginning of October.

Will you approve of it if in some way I indemnify you for the loss? World-renowned she is not as yet, the young, interesting Miss Alide Topp (Court Pianiste to the Duke of Hohenzollern), whom I with pride call my pupil; but she soon will be, as her *debut* in those cities where she has publicly performed invariably created a profound sensation. Great as some of our lady pianists in the present musical world are (Schumann, Clauss, Mehlig, Goddard, etc.), Miss Topp surpasses and distances them all.

The artistic geniality which distinguishes her, justifies her being classed not with the *female*, but *male* pianists. This delicate, handsome lady posseses a technic, a strength, a fire, enabling her to enter the lists with a Rubenstein or Tansig. Do not suppose that I exaggerate; you yourself will have the chance to test my recommendation, and you will surely bear testimony to the same as soon as you have heard and admired this young lady's playing. I beg, therefore, that you will receive Miss Topp kindly; assist her with advice towards the accomplishment of her bold and heroic resolution to gather true and greatest laurels in the New World. I flatter myself that you will yet criticize my present recommendation as too cool.

Within a few days I start for Paris, having been appointed Royal Bavarian Commissioner for the International Military Music Concours to take place on the 21st instant. Unfortunately, I can devote but two days at farthest to my visit to Paris, as *Tannhauser* is to be placed on the stage on the 25th instant, in Munich; and although all rehearsals will be finished when I leave, still it is possible that my absence may be devoted to "unlearn."

I visit in Paris neither relative nor acquaintance, but I *must* find time to examine and play your marvellous Grand Pianos there, of which even Bechstein of Berlin spoke to me with the greatest enthusiasm that a competitor can possibly be capable of.

Farewell, and keep me in friendly remembrance. Respectfully yours,

DR. HANS VON BULOW,
Royal Bavarian Chapelmaster.

MUNICH, July 11, 1867.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS—TO MOTHERS.—Thousands of lovely females, in the spring-time of womanhood, have been rescued from an untimely grave by the agency of these medicines. When the sprightliness of the romp is changed to apathy and internal suffering, and the glow of health to the sallow hue of cankering disease, it is a crisis which requires the maternal attention and solicitude, and for which the pills will be found an efficient remedy. They are equally efficacious in the autumn or turn of life—the most critical period of woman's existence. Sold by all Druggists. 10 15thstuthsat

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PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY.

TREASURER'S DEPARTMENT, PHILADELPHIA, September 16, 1867.

NOTICE TO BONDHOLDERS.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors, held on 4th instant, the following preamble and resolution were adopted:—

Whereas, Numerous applications have been made to this Company from the holders of the First and Second Mortgage Coupon Bonds to convert the same into the Registered General Mortgage Bonds, dated July 1, 1867, therefore be it

Resolved, That the Treasurer be and he is hereby instructed to cause public notice to be given that this Company is now prepared to exchange its Registered Bonds, secured by a general mortgage upon the line from Philadelphia to Pittsburg, of the estate, real and personal, and corporate franchises thereon mentioned, dated July 1, 1867, for the First and Second Mortgage Coupon Bonds of said Company, on the road between Harrisburg and Pittsburg.

Any further information can be obtained on application at this office.

9 16 30t THOMAS T. FIRTH, Treasurer.

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OFFICE WEST PHILADELPHIA PASSENGER RAILWAY COMPANY, N. W. corner FORTY-FIRST and HAVERFORD Streets.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 15, 1867.

Notice is hereby given that the Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of this Company will be held at this office on TUESDAY, the 5th day of November next, at 10 o'clock A. M., at which place an election for nine Directors of said Company will be held, between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 4 o'clock P. M. B. F. STOKES,

10 15 tuths10t* Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE LEHIGH COAL AND NAVIGATION COMPANY.

PHILADELPHIA, October 14, 1867.

At the request of numerous Stockholders of this Company who failed to receive in time copies of the Circular of October 3 addressed to them, the subscription books to the new CONVERTIBLE LOAN will remain open until the 28th instant.

10 15 11t SOLOMON SHEPHERD, Treasurer.

UNITED STATES TREASURY.—PHILADELPHIA, October 17, 1867.

NOTICE.

Holders of thirty or more coupons, due November 1, may now leave the same at this Office for examination and count. Checks will be ready on the morning of November 1. C. McKIBBEN,

10 17 3t Assistant Treasurer U. S.

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The public are invited to examine specimens at the only Gallery where these pictures are furnished.

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WILMINGTON STEAMBOAT LINE.—CHANGE OF HOUR, ETC. On and after TUESDAY, October 1st, the steamers S. M. FELTON and ARIEL will run as follows:—Leave CHESNUT street wharf at 9 A. M. and 3 P. M., leave WILMINGTON at 7 A. M. and 12:30 P. M., stopping at CHESTER and HOOK each way. Fare to Wilmington 15 cents. Excursion tickets, per 9 A. M. boat, 25 cents. Fare to Chester or Hook, 10 cents. 10 3 1m

DAILY EXCURSIONS TO WILMINGTON, Del.—On and after TUESDAY, September 10, the steamer ELIZA HANCOCK will leave second wharf above Arch Street daily at 10 A. M. and 4 P. M. Returning, leave MARKET Street Wharf, Wilmington, at 7 A. M. and 1 P. M. Fare for the round trip.....50 cents
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LITERATURE.

REVIEW OF NEW BOOKS.

THE DAUGHTER OF AN EMPRESS By Louisa Muhlbach. New York: D. Appleton & Co. Philadelphia Agent: G. W. Pitcher, No. 808 Chesnut street.

This last of the numerous productions from the pen of this most prolific authoress is not equal to its predecessors, although it partakes of the general characteristics of all its fellows. It is a historical novel, the plot of which is laid in Russia, and is based in the most infinitesimal degree on what actually transpired. But the connection between fact and fiction in this, as in all Miss Mühlbach's novels, is so extremely remote, that it really teaches nothing. It is rather more overdrawn than any other of her productions, and deals entirely too much in sentiment for anything but a school-girl's fancy. Of course, it is composed of well-delineated characters, and the translation is excellent. The style, however, palls upon the reader when more than three or four tales are read; and as this is about the eighth within a year, we think we are justified in confessing a surfeit.

THE MONTANOS. A Novel. J. B. Lippincott & Co., Philadelphia.

A very pleasant little narrative of the war, and one in which that exhausted theme is treated in a style which renders it really new, because of the refreshing disregard of all probability. It is not properly a war novel; it is a love tale, very well told. The fate of the South is drawn in as an incident, and the writer is eminently loyal. The characters are all of that dignified race of the upper-ten which are never found anywhere in life. They are all strikingly handsome, and all, to our mind, act in a ridiculous manner, which no sane set of characters possibly would do. But it is very happily told. It is a sort of cross-love, like we find in "Quits" and "At Odds;" and the *dénouement*, although anything but probable, is not absolutely silly. Its merit is as much as any novel of its class which has been recently issued.

ENGINEERS' AND MECHANICS' POCKET BOOK. By Charles H. Haswell. New York: Harper & Brothers. Philadelphia Agents: J. B. Lippincott & Co.

We have seldom seen a work more thoroughly useful and more thoroughly welcome than the little one before us. Bound in a shape to be carried in the pocket without inconvenience, it really contains an amount of needful information which is positively amazing. It is an evidence of the immense supply of data which can be accumulated by the industrious men who understand the task. All the information so often needed by engineers and mechanics, and also by men of leisure, is contained in this work. It is a perfect epitome of valuable knowledge, and is compiled with such care, and so properly indexed, that we can have no trouble in turning to exactly what we want to find. It contains nearly seven hundred pages, yet is bound in a compass easily carried, and printed with singular clearness. It is the twenty-first edition of the work.

MANUAL OF PHYSICAL EXERCISES. By William Wood. Harper & Brothers. Philadelphia Agents: J. B. Lippincott & Co.

Mr. Wood has given us a valuable manual of directions on the subject of physical exercise, and some sensible advice in regard to the rules essential to the preservation of health. His work covers thoroughly the ground it intends to, and is full of well-executed illustrations of the various attitudes proper in gymnastics. It gives useful directions and wholesome advice. At the end are appended seventeen rules of health, which we can cordially commend to the attention of every one. His work not only contains the requisite information on the subject of gymnastic exercises, but also a carefully prepared digest of the rules of all our athletic sports. It is reliable as a daily monitor, and is written by one evidently well acquainted with the subjects of which he treats. It will become a standard work for the preservation of health.

THE KINGDOMS OF LIGHT AND DARKNESS. By Lorenzo D. Blackson. Nichols: Philadelphia

The work before us is the product of years of preparation of a colored man, formerly a slave. It is curious in many respects, but does not exactly please us. We deprecate all of those works which attempt to pierce the mysteries of the latter days, and amplify what is told to us in the Eastern metaphor of the Bible. The present volume is an extended account of the last war between "King Alpha and Abaddon," and is told somewhat in the style of Bunyan. It is not a sacrilegious work intentionally, yet, with all his laudable desire, we fear the author has rather tended to bring the great mysteries treated of down to the level of the earth. It is well written, and is a proof of what can be accomplished by self-education. To it are appended some poems, simple in metre, and by no means inferior. It is cheaply published, and may do good, although we have our doubts.

—Harper & Brothers, through Lippincott, send us a copy of Miss M. E. Braddon's "Birds of Prey." It is like all of that authoress' productions, and over its stilted style and entangled plot we do not intend to waste time or space.

—J. B. Lippincott & Co. send us another of the beautiful series of Bulwer's novels—"The Last Days of Pompeii." It is bound in rich green cloth, exquisitely printed, and forms a most admirable edition of that standard novelist.

—Harper & Brothers give to the public a work by a Mrs. Gilcart, entitled "The Curate's Disciple." It is a pleasant novel, well written, although rather tame in some parts. The story drags too much, which is its chief fault, although it will repay reading, as its characters are all well delineated, and the plot is clear.

—Apparently the *Pall Mall Gazette* keeps a literary detective, whose knowledge of worthless novels is most extensive. Within a little while he has run down four or five literary thieves and venders of stolen goods, but never any one of them with more skill or with greater zest than he has shown in his recent capture and conviction of Miss M. E. Braddon. He seems to have worked up the case with enthusiasm, and taken a real delight in his success. First he showed very conclusively that a novel lately published in *Belgravia*, under the title of "Circe," was stolen bodily from Octave Feuillet, whose drama of *Dalila* had been almost literally translated by the "Mr. Babington White" who, *Belgravia* said, wrote "Circe." This exposure was made on the 16th of September. He pursues the subject on the 17th, setting a trap into which, on the 20th, Miss Braddon unsuspectingly falls—that is to say, after the theft is exposed on the 16th, the detective writes a letter purporting to come from Miss Braddon, in which that lady is made to offer to return to her subscribers the money paid for those numbers of *Belgravia* in which "Circe" had appeared. The letter is amusingly like what a person of Miss Braddon's sort might write when resolved on doing a magnanimous thing regardless of attendant expenses. It called out a note really written by her, and which reads as follows:—

"Miss Braddon presents her compliments to the editor of the *Pall Mall Gazette*, and begs to inform him that the letter purporting to be written by her, which appears in his paper of the 17th instant, is a forgery."

Which was all the forger wanted, for in an editorial comment on the lady's note she gets a stroke from a rod which evidently had been two or three days in pickle for her:—

"The forged letter was one in which Miss Braddon was made to express an honorable regret that the readers of *Belgravia* should have been imposed upon by a novel stolen from the French."

Miss Braddon, it is to be observed, says nothing in this note of Mr. "Babington White," whom Mr. "Chesterton Smith" (our detective again) guesses in another letter to the editor to be a mythical character—non-existent, like Mrs. Gamp's Mrs. Harris. It is to be concluded, as is said by the *Gazette* correspondent, "T. T.," whom we suppose to be our detective in still another disguise, that Mr. Babington White is no other than Miss M. E. Braddon, who, as "T. T." points out, has already stolen M. Feydeau's "Madame Bovary" and passed it off as her own under the name of "The Doctor's Wife." Unfortunately, Miss Braddon's audience is such that she is hardly injured by a conviction for larceny. But her fate may warn others. If it does not, our novelists will get to be as bad as our dramatists have long been, who no longer think it in the least disgraceful to steal French plays. And we hope, doubtingly, that this exposure may possibly damage the fortunes of Miss Braddon's *Belgravia*. It is as much the fashion nowadays for a celebrated or notorious novelist to set up a magazine as for a successful pugilist to set up a sporting house, where he gathers around him a profitable circle of the friends whom his arduous professional labors have pleased. So we have magazines which are mainly filled with trash from unknown writers, because they contain as the taking part of their contents some chapters of a novel by some favorite story-teller, or, as we feel inclined to say, because they contain some trash by too well-known authors. It is a comfort to think that against this rage for magazine reading there must soon be a reaction. We have really almost a plague of magazines. But there are people who will not read books.—*N. Y. Nation.*

FIRE AND BURGLAR PROOF SAFES

LILLIE'S

CHILLED IRON SAFES.

Though Scorched, Not Dead.

A FIRE-PROOF TEST

TO BE MADE BETWEEN LILLIE'S CHILLED IRON SAFE

AND

EVANS & WATSON'S, WITH THE BOSTON STEAM PATENT.

ALSO,

A Burglar-Proof Test Between Lillie's and all Competitors.

The Above Tests to be Made by Daylight, and to be Fair and Bona Fide.

Whereas, Evans & Watson, Safe-makers, in the city of Philadelphia, did combine and conspire with a certain Boston company to cheat, deceive, and humbug the people of this city and vicinity with a certain fixture which they propose to attach to Fire-proofs; and whereas, they did obtain the aid and countenance of certain officers and gentlemen connected with the Fair at Norristown (through deception, no doubt) to assist in said combination and conspiracy on the Fair ground by a sham burning of Safes which all safe-makers well understand.

Now, therefore, be it known that I, M. C. Sadler, of the city of Philadelphia, do offer and propose to burn one of Lillie's Chilled Iron Safes, with one of Evans & Watson's, having the Boston fixture attached, both to be of same size as burned on the Fair grounds, Lillie's Safe to be made with six-inch composition walls, on the principle he makes safes, and the Evans & Watson Safe to be six-inch composition walls, including the Boston attachment, and on the principle of their usual make.

The Safes to be burned at some convenient place in the city of Philadelphia, on the 23d of October next, weather fair, or the first fair day thereafter.

Evans & Watson are hereby notified that they can make and have ready the Safe by that time the best they can make, as abovespecified, and a disinterested committee shall be appointed equally by each party, and in the usual way.

Should Evans & Watson not respond in a reasonable time, then their Safe will be furnished by other parties.

A Burglar Proof test will be made at the same time, or immediately after the Fire Proof test, upon one of Lillie's Burglar Proof Safes as now made.

At this test any safe-maker, any professional safe-blower, or any of the best iron workers, will have the opportunity publicly to operate on the safe in any way practical for the burglar to operate. And any or all the safe-makers are requested to place any of their Burglar Proof Safes along side for a test on equal terms.

The above tests are to be made in the presence of the people, and the public will have every opportunity to see that the tests are fairly made, and to decide according to merit.

M. C. SADLER, Agent,
No. 639 ARCH street.

Philadelphia, Sept. 26, 1867.

P. S.—The particular locality of the test will be announced in due time. [9 28 stuth 10t] M. C. S.

C. L. MAISER.

MANUFACTURER OF

FIRE AND BURGLAR-PROOF SAFES,

LOCKSMITH, BELL-HANGER, AND DEALER IN BUILDING HARDWARE,

5 6] NO. 484 RACE STREET.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF FIRE and Burglar-proof SAFES on hand, with inside doors, Dwelling-house Safes, free from dampness. Prices low. C. HASSENFORDER, No. 452 VINE Street.

4 5

PROPOSALS

UNITED STATES ENGINEER'S OFFICE, No. 299 South SIXTH Street. PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 12, 1867.

REPAIRS OF CAUSEWAYS AT CHESTER, PA.

Sealed Proposals, as follows, with a copy of this advertisement attached to each, will be received at this office, until 12 o'clock M., MONDAY, October 21, 1867, for materials and labor for repairs of Causeways to Government Piers at Chester, Pa., viz:—

One set, in duplicate, for delivery at such points of said Causeways and Piers, as may be required, some three hundred perches, more or less, of foundation, or one man, two man and three man stone, for a double-faced, dry stone wall, and some six hundred or less running feet of coping stone, with natural faces, similar to that already used in causeways. The coping may vary in thickness from 6 to 10 inches, in widths from 2-9 to 3-6, and in lengths from 3 to 6 feet. All the stone furnished to be of a hard and durable quality, and of such form as when laid to make a strong and compact wall.

Proposals will state the rate per perch of twenty-five cubic feet for foundation stone, and per cubic foot for coping, delivered on the premises, in such quantities and at such times as shall be required.

A second set, in duplicate, for furnishing and delivering on the Causeways and Piers all the filling required. The material to be quarry dirt, earth, mud, gravel, one or more of these. The rate per cubic yard of each to be stated, and this rate to cover all expenses, including putting the material in position.

A third set, in duplicate, for furnishing all the labor and appliances necessary for repairing and building the Causeways, Walls, etc., and for doing said work in accordance with instructions given. The work to be well done, the front and back of wall thoroughly tied together. All stones laid dry.

The proposals for labor will state the rate per perch of twenty-five cubic feet laid in the wall. This rate to cover every expense of preparing foundation where necessary, of building anew, and of removing and relaying portions of old work. As far as practicable, the old materials now on the premises to be used in the construction.

Materials and labor will at all times be subject to rigid inspection and to rejection by agents of the United States. All materials to be delivered and labor performed by January 1, 1868.

Twenty per centum to be reserved on any part payment made.

The general character of work to be done, and of stone required, will be best understood by an examination of the premises.

Each bid must be guaranteed by two responsible persons, whose signatures should be appended to the guarantee, and who should be certified to as being good and sufficient security by the United States District Judge, Attorney, Collector, or other public officer.

Envelopes to be indorsed, "Repairs of Government Causeways at Chester."

The proposals will be opened on MONDAY, Oct. 21, 1867, at 12 o'clock M. Bidders are invited to be present.

For blank forms for proposals and other information inquire at this office.

C. SEAFORTH STEWART,
Lt.-Col. of Engineers.

10 14 6t

PROPOSALS FOR FORAGE

DEPOT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, D. C., October 15, 1867.

Sealed Proposals will be received at this office until 12 M. on WEDNESDAY, October 30, 1867, for the delivery of the following articles of Quartermaster's Stores at either of the points named, to wit:—B. & O. Railroad Depot, Sixth street Wharf, or Lincoln Depot:—

512,000 (five hundred and twelve thousand) pounds of good, sound, clean Oats, in good, strong sacks, each sack containing one hundred pounds.

56,000 (fifty-six thousand) pounds of prime Timothy Hay, loose or in bales.

168,000 (one hundred and sixty-eight thousand) pounds of good, clean Wheat Straw, in bales.

Bidders will state the price per pound for Oats, including sacks, and for Hay, either baled or loose, and for Straw in bales, and the number of pounds of each article they propose to furnish, and at which of the three points named above the delivery will be made.

All articles delivered on contracts made under this notice will be subject to a rigid inspection by inspectors appointed by the undersigned, and none received or paid for which do not come up to the standard.

The names of two good and responsible persons must be given in each bid, who will act as securities in case the contract is awarded to the bidder. The names of these persons must be signed in their own hands, to a statement to the above effect, which will accompany each bid.

Payment will be made in Government funds, upon completion of contract, or as soon thereafter as funds are furnished for the purpose.

The Proposals will be addressed to the undersigned, and endorsed "Proposals for Furnishing Grain, Hay, and Straw."

By order of the Quartermaster-General.

J. C. McFERRAN,
Deputy Quartermaster-General,
Brevet Brigadier-Gen. U. S. Army.

10 17 6t

PROPOSALS FOR THE PURCHASE OF SUBMARINE TELEGRAPH CABLE.

CHIEF QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, FIRST MILITARY DISTRICT, RICHMOND, Va., Oct. 13, 1867.

Sealed Proposals will be received at this Office until 12 o'clock M., WEDNESDAY, October 23, 1867, for the purchase of the Submarine Telegraph Cable between Fort Monroe, Va., and Cherrystone, Va.

The Cable extends from the Back River Light, near Fort Monroe, to the Cherrystone Light, and is twenty-three miles (23) long, more or less. The conductor consists of seven (7) No. sixteen (16) copper wires, and is double armored. The inside armor is of No. sixteen (16) wire; laid spirally. The outside armor is of No. six (6) galvanized wire, laid parallel, and bound with No. nine (9) galvanized wire; the whole weighing ten (10) tons to the mile.

It was manufactured in Europe for the Government during the war.

It has a lightning leak in it and ten splices, and will be sold as it lies.

The Chief Quartermaster, First Military District, reserves the right of rejecting any or all proposals which he may deem too low.

Payment to be made in Government funds, immediately after the receipt by the bidder of the notification acquainting him with the acceptance of his bid.

Proposals should be plainly marked, "Proposals for the purchase of Submarine Telegraph Cable," and addressed to the undersigned.

JAMES M. MOORE,
Bvt. Lt.-Colonel and Quartermaster U. S. A.,
10 17 6t Chief Quartermaster First Mil. Dist.

HOUSE AND SIGN PAINTING.

PAINTING.

THOMAS A. FAHY,
HOUSE AND SIGN PAINTER.
(Late Fahy & Bro.)
No. 31 North THIRD Street
Above Market.

OLD BRICK FRONTS done up, and made to look equal to the finest press brick. Samples at the shop. City and country trade solicited. All orders by Post promptly attended to. 4 19 fmw

GAS FIXTURES.

CALL AND BUY YOUR GAS FIXTURES from the manufacturers.
VANKIRK & MARSHALL,
No. 912 ARCH Street.

VANKIRK & MARSHALL, No. 912 ARCH Street, manufacture and keep all styles of Gas Fixtures and Chandeliers; also refinish old fixtures.

VANKIRK & MARSHALL HAVE A COMplete stock of Chandeliers, Brackets, Portable Stands, and Bronzes, at No. 912 ARCH Street.

VANKIRK & MARSHALL, No. 912 ARCH Street, give especial attention to fitting up Churches, Public Halls, and Dwellings. PIPE RUN AT THE LOWEST RATES.

GOLD, GILT, AND ELECTRO SILVER-plated Gas Fixtures, at VANKIRK & MARSHALL'S, No. 912 ARCH Street.

All work guaranteed to give satisfaction. None but first-class workmen employed. 8 12d2w mwf3m

INTERNAL REVENUE.

REVENUE STAMPS

FOR SALE AT THE

PRINCIPAL AGENCY,

NO. 57 SOUTH THIRD STREET, PHILA.

A LIBERAL DISCOUNT ALLOWED.

Orders or Stamped Checks received, and delivered with despatch.

Orders by mail or express promptly attended to.

7 29 tf JACOB E. RIDGWAY.

BOARDING.

1121 GIRARD STREET, BETWEEN Chesnut and Market and Eleventh and Twelfth streets—centrally located. Accommodation for permanent, transient, and table Boarders. [9 11 2m

T. STEWART BROWN,
S.E. Corner of
FOURTH and CHESTNUT STS
MANUFACTURER OF
TRUNKS, VALISES, and BAGS suitable for Europe Travel.
(Formerly at 708 CHESTNUT ST.)

FURNITURE, ETC.

AVIS IMPORTANT!

BEAUX MEUBLES,

pour Salons et Chambres a Coucher,
Arranges pour Exposition dans Appartements Garnis et Couverts de Tapis.

GEORGE J. HENKELS, LACY & CO.,
EBENISTES,
CHESNUT STREET, au Coin de 13me.

SPECIAL CARD.

FINE FURNITURE ON EXHIBITION IN SUITES OF ROOMS, CARPETED AND FURNISHED AS CHAMBERS AND PARLORS.

GEORGE J. HENKELS, LACY & CO.,
CABINET MAKERS,
THIRTEENTH AND CHESNUT, Philadelphia.

DIE FEINSTEN MEUBEL ARANGIERT IN DER GANZEN ETAGE FERTIG ZUR ANSICHT, TEPRICH UND GARTIENEN EINBEGRIEFEN.

GEORGE J. HENKELS,
MEUBEL FABRICKANT
THIRTEENTH AND CHESNUT, Philadelphia.

AVISO.

MEUBLES FINO
EN
EXHIBICION.
In Serie de Cuartos,
COLOCADO
COMO
Salas de recibimiento
y
CUARTOS DE CAMARA. [9 26 2m

WILLIAM WITTFELD.

MANUFACTURER AND DEALER IN

CABINET FURNITURE,

NOS. 64, 66 AND 68 NORTH SECOND ST.,

Below Arch, West Side, Philadelphia

Calls attention to his extensive assortment of FIRST-CLASS FURNITURE comprising—

SOLID ROSEWOOD
SOLID WALNUT
PARLOR SUITS OF PLUSH,
TERRY, REPS, AND HAIR CLOTH,
ELEGANT CHAMBER AND
COTTAGE SUITS
BEST DINING ROOM AND
KITCHEN FURNITURE,
ALSO,
WRITING DESKS, MARBLE-TOP STANDS ETC.,

All of which are manufactured by ourselves, of the best materials, and will be sold for cash only, at much lower rates than are offered elsewhere.

N. B.—Goods packed and shipped to all parts of the country. 8 15 smth3m

FURNITURE! FURNITURE!

MODERN ANTIQUE!

PARLOR, HALL AND CHAMBER SUITS AT REDUCED PRICES.

Our facilities are such that we are enabled to offer at very moderate prices, a large and well-assorted stock of every description of HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE AND BEDDING.

Goods packed to carry safely to all parts of the country.

RICHMOND & FOREPAUGH,
9 21 tf NO. 40 S. SECOND STREET.

A. & H. LEJAMBRE

HAVE REMOVED THEIR

FURNITURE AND UPHOLSTERING WAREROOMS

TO NO. 1103 CHESNUT STREET,

(UP STAIRS.) 9 7 3m

TO HOUSEKEEPERS.

I have a large stock of every variety of
FURNITURE,
Which I will sell at reduced prices, consisting of—
PLAIN AND MARBLE TOP COTTAGE SUITS.
WALNUT CHAMBER SUITS.
PARLOR SUITS IN VELVET PLUSH.
PARLOR SUITS IN HAIR CLOTH.
PARLOR SUITS IN REPS.
Sideboards, Extension Tables, Wardrobes, Bookcases, Mattresses, Lounges, etc. etc.

P. P. GUSTINE,
8 1½ N. E. corner SECOND and RACE Streets.

ESTABLISHED 1795.

A. S. ROBINSON,

French Plate Looking-Glasses,

ENGRAVINGS, PAINTINGS, DRAWINGS, ETC

Manufacturer of all kinds of

LOOKING-GLASS, PORTRAIT, AND PICTURE FRAMES TO ORDER.

No. 910 CHESNUT STREET.

THIRD DOOR ABOVE THE CONTINENTAL,

PHILADELPHIA. 3 15§

HARDWARE, CUTLERY, ETC.

STANDBRIDGE, BARR & CO.,

IMPORTERS OF AND DEALERS IN

FOREIGN AND AMERICAN HARDWARE,

NO. 1321 MARKET STREET,

Offer for sale a large stock of

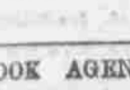
Hardware and Cutlery,

TOGETHER WITH

1000 KEGS NAILS

AT REDUCED PRICES. [8 7 thstu

CUTLERY.



A fine assortment of POCKET and TABLE CUTLERY, RAZORS, RAZOR STROPS, LADIES' SCISSORS, PAPER AND TAILORS' SHEARS, ETC.,

L. V. HELMOLD'S
Cutlery Store, No. 135 South TENTH Street,
11 Three doors above Walnut.

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BOOK AGENTS IN LUCK AT LAST.

The crisis is passed. The hour has come to lift the veil of secresy which has hitherto enveloped the inner history of the great civil war, and this is done by offering to the public General L. C. Baker's

"HISTORY OF THE SECRET SERVICE."

For thrilling interest this book transcends all the romances of a thousand years, and conclusively proves that "truth is stranger than fiction."

Agents are clearing from $200 to $300 per month, which we can prove to any doubting applicant. A few more can obtain agencies in territory yet unoccupied. Address

P. GARRETT & CO.,
NO. 702 CHESNUT STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.

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SUPERINTENDENT WANTED.—WE WANT a thoroughly competent man as GENERAL SUPERINTENDENT of our Paper, Collar, Envelope, and Tag Factories.

Must be familiar with machinery and competent to supervise the labor of 300 persons, of good moral character, and able to combine firmness with courtesy. Applications in writing, with reference, only considered.

W. E. & E. D. LOCKWOOD,
10 18 3t* No. 255 S. THIRD Street.

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STEAM TO LIVERPOOL—CALLing at Queenstown.—The Inman Line, sailing semi-weekly, carrying the United States Mails.

CITY OF LONDON ....Saturday, October 26
CITY OF PARIS ....Saturday, November 2
CITY OF WASHINGTON, Wednesday, November 6
CITY OF ANTWERP ....Saturday, November 9
CITY OF NEW YORK ....Saturday, November 16

And each succeeding Saturday and Wednesday, at noon, from Pier No. 45, North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE

By the mail steamer sailing every Saturday.

Payable in Gold.		Payable in Currency.	
First Cabin	$100	Steerage	$30
To London	105	To London	35
To Paris	115	To Paris	48

Passage by the Wednesday Steamers:—First Cabin, $100; Steerage, $30. Payable in U. S. Currency.

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, etc., at moderate rates.

Steerage passage from Liverpool or Queenstown, $40 currency. Tickets can be bought here by persons sending for their friends.

For further information apply at the Company's offices,

JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
No. 15 BROADWAY, N. Y.,
8 7] or No. 411 CHESNUT St., Philadelphia.

HAVANA STEAMERS.

SEMI-MONTHLY LINE,

CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAIL.

The Steamships

HENDRICK HUDSON..............CAPTAIN HOWES
STARS AND STRIPES.............CAPTAIN HOLMES

These Steamers will leave this port for Havana every other Tuesday at 8 A. M.

The Steamship HENDRICK HUDSON (Howes, Master), will sail for Havana on TUESDAY MORNING, October 29, at 8 o'clock.

Passage to Havana, $50 currency.

No freight received after Saturday.

For Freight or Passage apply to

THOMAS WATTSON & SONS,
9 1 No. 140 N. DELAWARE Avenue

THE PHILADELPHIA AND SOUTHERN MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S REGULAR SEMI-MONTHLY LINE.

FOR NEW ORLEANS, LA., VIA HAVANA,

JUNIATA, 1215 tons, Captain P. F. Hoxie.
STAR OF THE UNION, 1075 tons, Capt. T. N. Cooksey.

The JUNIATA will leave for New Orleans on Monday, October 21, at 12 o'clock A. M., from Pier 18, South Wharves.

The STAR OF THE UNION, will leave New Orleans for this port October 19.

Through bills of lading signed for freight to Mobile, Galveston, Natchez, Vicksburg, Memphis, Nashville, Cairo, St. Louis, Louisville, and Cincinnati.

Agents at New Orleans, Creevy, Nickerson & Co.

WILLIAM L. JAMES, General Agent,
CHAS. E. DILKES, Freight Agent,
4 1] No. 314 S. Delaware avenue.

PHILADELPHIA, RICHMOND, AND NORFOLK STEAMSHIP LINE. THROUGH AIR LINE TO THE SOUTH AND WEST.

THROUGH RECEIPTS TO NEWBERN.

Also all points in North and South Carolina, via Seaboard and Roanoke Railroad, and to Lynchburg Va., Tennessee and the West, via Norfolk, Petersburg, South-Side Railroad, and Richmond and Danville Railroad.

The regularity, safety and cheapness of this route commend it to the public as the most desirable medium for carrying every description of freight.

No charge for commission, drayage, or any expense of transfer.

Steamships insure at lowest rates, and leave regularly from first wharf above Market street.

Freight received daily.

WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 14 North and South WHARVES.

W. P. PORTER, Agent at Richmond and City Point.

T. P. CROWELL & CO., Agents at Norfolk. 6 1

THE PHILADELPHIA AND SOUTHERN MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S REGULAR LINE

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.

TONAWANDA, 850 tons, Captain Wm. Jennings.
WYOMING, 850 tons, Captain Jacob Teal.

The steamship TONAWANDA will leave for the above port on Saturday, October 26, at 8 o'clock A. M., from Pier 18 South Wharves.

Through passage tickets sold, and freight taken for all points in connection with the Georgia Central Railroad.

WILLIAM L. JAMES, General Agent,
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No. 314 S. Delaware avenue.

Agents at Savannah, Hunter & Gammell. 4 1½

THE PHILADELPHIA AND SOUTHERN MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S REGULAR SEMI-MONTHLY LIFE,

FOR WILMINGTON, N. C.

The steamship PIONEER, 812 tons, Captain J. Bennett, will leave for the above port on Thursday, October 31, at 5 o'clock P. M., from Pier 18 South Wharves.

Bills of lading signed at through and reduced rates to all principal points in North Carolina.

Agents at Wilmington, Worth & Daniel.

WILLIAM L. JAMES, General Agent,
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PASSAGE TO AND FROM GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND BY STEAMSHIP AND SAILING PACKET, AT REDUCED RATES.

DRAFTS AVAILABLE THROUGHOUT ENGLAND IRELAND, SCOTLAND, AND WALES.

For particulars apply to

TAPSCOTTS, BROTHERS & CO.,
No. 36 SOUTH Street, and No. 23 BROADWAY,
11 Or to THOS. T. SEARLE, No. 217 WALNUT

NEW EXPRESS LINE TO Alexandria, Georgetown, and Washington, D. C., via Chesapeake and Delaware Canal, with connections at Alexandria from the most direct route for Lynchburg, Bristol, Knoxville, Nashville, Dalton, and the Southwest.

Steamers leave regularly from the first wharf above Market street.

Freight received daily.

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No. 14 North and South Wharves.

J. B. DAVIDSON, Agent at Georgetown.

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OPPOSITION TO MONOPOLY.—DAILY LINE FOR BALTIMORE, via Chesapeake and Delaware Canal.

Philadelphia and Baltimore Union Steamboat Company, daily at 2 o'clock P. M.

The Steamers of this line are now plying regularly between this port and Baltimore, leaving the second wharf below Arch street daily at 2 o'clock P. M. (Sundays excepted).

Carrying all description of Freight as low as any other line.

Freight handled with great care, delivered promptly, and forwarded to all points beyond the terminus free of commission.

Particular attention paid to the transportation of all description of Merchandise, Horses, Carriages etc. etc.

For further information apply to

JOHN D. RUOFF, Agent,
5 16] No. 18 N. DELAWARE Avenue.

FOR NEW YORK, VIA DELAware and Raritan Canal.

Express Steamboat Company Steam Propellers leave Daily from first wharf below Market street. Through in twenty-four hours. Goods forwarded to all points, North, East, and West, free of commission.

Freight received at the lowest rates.

WM. P. CLYDE & CO., Agents,
No. 14 South Wharves.

JAMES HAND, Agent,
No. 104 Wall street, New York. 1 1f

FOR NEW YORK.—SWIFTSURE Transportation Company Despatch and Swiftsure Lines, via Delaware and Raritan Canal, on and after the 15th of March, leaving daily at 12 M. and 5 P. M., connecting with all Northern and Eastern lines.

For freight, which will be taken on accommodating terms, apply to

WILLIAM M. BAIRD & CO.,
1 1] No. 132 S. DELAWARE Avenue.

NOTICE TO HAVANA SHIPPERS.—Shippers in the Cuba trade are hereby notified that the steamers of this line will hereafter touch regularly at Havana, both going and returning, and will sail promptly as advertised.

WILLIAM L. JAMES, General Agent,
Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Co.,
10 15 tf No. 314 South DELAWARE Avenue.

TO SHIP CAPTAINS AND OWNERS.—The undersigned having leased the KENSINGTON SCREW DOCK, begs to inform his friends and the patrons of the Dock that he is prepared with increased facilities to accommodate those having vessels to be raised or repaired, and being a practical ship-carpenter and caulker, will give personal attention to the vessels entrusted to him for repairs.

Captains or Agents, Ship-Carpenters, and Machinists having vessels to repair, are solicited to call.

Having the agency for the sale of "Wetterstedt's Patent Metallic Composition" for Copper paint, for the preservation of vessels' bottoms, for this city, I am prepared to furnish the same on reasonable terms.

JOHN H. HAMMITT,
Kensington Screw Dock,
1 1] DELAWARE Avenue, above Laurel street.

COAL.

B. MIDDLETON & CO., DEALERS IN HARLEIGH LEHIGH and EAGLE VEIN COAL. Kept dry under cover. Prepared expressly for family use. Yard, No. 1225 WASHINGTON Avenue. Office, No. 514 WALNUT Street. 7 2]

ROOFS, WALLS, DECKS, ETC.—AMERICAN CONCRETE PAINT COMPANY, Office No. 543 N. THIRD Street. For preventing all roofs from leaks, to keep walls free from dampness, and decks, tanks, cisterns, and joints of every kind tight, and bottoms of ships, etc., from worms, ends of posts that go into the earth sound, and materials generally from corroding and decay, this Paint stands unequalled. For sale in cans or casks, ready for use at all times, and suited to all climates.

10 2 1m JOSEPH LEEDS.

GOVERNMENT SALES.

LARGE SALE OF PUBLIC PROPERTY.

OFFICE OF ARMY CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE, No. 18 STATE STREET, NEW YORK, Oct. 4, 1867.

Will be sold at Public Auction, at the Depot of Army Clothing and Equipage, No. 460 WASHINGTON Street, New York city, on TUESDAY, the 22d day of October, 1867, commencing at 11 o'clock A. M., to be continued from day to day, the following articles of Army Clothing and Equipage:—

21,621 Woollen blankets.
7,211 Rubber do.
5,058 Do. Ponchos.
68,456 Pegged Bootees, pairs.
83,123 Hand-sewed Bootees, pairs.
36,360 Hand-sewed Boots, pairs.
21,835 Pegged Boots, pairs.
22,964 Great Coats, horse.
105,992 Do. do. foot.
25,418 Grey Flannel shirts.
69,919 Domet shirts.
134 Unif. coats, Art. Musicians.
824 Jackets, Cav. do.
262 Unif. coats, Engineers.
26 do. do. Ordnance.
316 do. do. Art. Music.
981 do. do. Inft. do.
10,000 Mosquito bars.
226,325 Knapsacks.
3,990 do. straps, sets.
100,201 Haversacks, painted.
236 do. unpainted.
282,511 Canteens.
4,255 Cotton overalls.
1,949,158 Hat Numbers.
19,499 do. Feathers.
1,022 Do. Bugles, Non. Reg.
1,060 Brass Scales, N. C. S., pairs.
4,595½ Brass Scales, Sergeants, pairs.
100 Scale Buttons, prs.
434 Hosp. Stewards Letters U.
437 Hosp. Stewards Letters S.
1,542 Scale slides, pairs.
4,517 Cap Covers.
3,363 Fifes.
362 Rings for Lt. Art. Caps, pairs.
21 Red Hair Plumes.
13,003 Pickaxes.
16,825 do. handles.
16,836 Axes, felling.
6,069 do. handles.
16,616 do. slings.
33,597 Hatchets.
24,999 do. handles.
19,242 do. slings.
9,666 Spades.
1,144 Shovels.
5,546 Stove-Pipe, pieces of
2 Camp Color Staffs.
35 Canteen Straps.
66,308 Mess Pans.
26,694 Camp Kettles.
2 Sibley Tents.
47 Wall Tent Flies.
3 Marquee Tents.
436 Hospital Tent Poles, sets.
58,548 Stable frocks.
244,632 C. F. drawers.
7,664 Domet do.
15,400 Trowsers, horse.
107,131 Forage caps.
82,274 Unif. hats, untrimmed.
21,396 Do. Inf., trimm'd.
2,078 Do. Cav., trimm'd.
995 Do. Art., trimm'd.
184,836 Great Coat straps.
18,468 Jackets, Cav., privates.
8,285 Unif. coats, Inft., do.
2,859 Do. do. Art., do.
277,413 Hat cords, Inft.
460 do. Hospital Stewards.
144 Eagles for Lt. Art. caps.
8 Tulips, do. do.
227,112 Hat Eagles.
7,426 do. castles.
4,032 Shells and flames.
50,815 Crossed sabres.
42,668 do. cannon.
277,148 Hat bugles.
34,797 do. cords, Cavalry.
30,197 do. do. Artillery.
1,252,604 do. letters.
38 do. Cord and Tassels.
439 Hosp. Stewards Cap Wreaths.
23 Knit Drawers.
200 Unif. Coats, Inft., Boys.
425 Trowsers, foot, B's.
104 Pairs Bootees, do.
100 Shirts, Flannel, do.
739 Grey Blue Great Coats, foot.
74 Trowsers, foot.
136 Trowsers, foot, Grey Blue.
17 Talmas and Hoods
150 Unif. Coats, Art., Kersey.
14 Turbans, Zouave.
963 Wall Tent Poles, sets.
15,808 Common do. do.
10,747 Hospital Tent Pins, large.
13,598 Do. do., small.
278,043 Common do.
3,327 Wall do., large.
2,698 Stoves for Sibley Tents.
108 Stoves for Sibley Tents and Pipe.
37,216 prs. Chevrons.
691,649½ yds. Worsted Lace.
5 Hat Cords, Ord'ce.
48,376 Leather N'k St'ks.
55,912 Scales, Corp'ls and Privates, prs.
51 Iron Pots.
1,310 Machine Sewed bootees, prs.

Also, a quantity of irregular and damaged clothing and equipage. Samples of all can be seen at the depot for ten days prior to the sale, and catalogues will be furnished on application at this office, or at the depot, No. 460 Washington street.

Terms cash, in Government funds; ten per cent. down and the balance before the goods are taken from the depots. The goods must be removed from the depot within ten days from date of sale, under forfeiture of purchase and the ten per cent. deposited.

By order of the Quartermaster-General.

C. G. SAWTELLE,
Bt. Brig.-Gen. and Q'm'r U. S. A., in charge of Depot A. C. and E. 10 4 14t

NEW QUARTERMASTER STORES.

DEPOT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, Washington, D. C., October 14, 1867.

Will be sold on THURSDAY, October 24, at Lincoln Depot, under the direction of Brevet Colonel A. P. Blunt, A. Q. M.:—

50 Horses.
50 Mules.
250 Army Wagons, worn.
10 Spring " "

Several of these spring wagons of very superior finish, together with a lot of entirely new Quartermaster Stores, consisting in part of—

1500 Ambulance Bows.
304 " Fellies.
200 sets Lead-horse Harness.
200 Office Desks.
47 Office Stools.
16 Caldrons.
200 Bunks.
2000 Watering Bridles.
113 Wagon Water Buckets.
200 Wagon Tongues, not ironed.
200 Boat Oars.
150 Lamps.
80 Coffee Mills.
80 Dutch Ovens.

With a large lot of Horse Medicines, such as—

100 lbs. Aloes.
100 lbs. Calomel.
100 lbs. Epsom Salts.
300 bottles Mustang Liniment, etc.
100 gallons Alcohol.
100 lbs. Assafoetida.
100 lbs. Sugar Lead.

Sale to commence at 10 A. M.

Terms:—Cash, in Government funds.

Attention is called to the very superior lot of Mules offered at this sale.

Catalogues of sale can be had on application.

Goods must be removed within ten days from the day of sale.

By order of the Quartermaster-General.

J. C. McFERRAN,
Deputy Quartermaster-General,
10 15 8t Brevet Brigadier-General U. S. Army.

LARGE SALE OF PUBLIC PROPERTY.

OFFICE ARMY CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE, ST. LOUIS, Missouri, October 10, 1867.

Will be sold at Public Auction, at the Depot of Army Clothing and Equipage, No. 919 N. Main street, St. Louis, on the 29th day of October instant, commencing at 11 o'clock A. M., the following articles of Army Clothing and Equipage, viz.:—

37,500 WOOLLEN BLANKETS.

These Blankets are all new, and in the best condition, and offer great inducements to dealers.

A small quantity of damaged property will be sold at the same time and place. Samples of all may be seen at the Depot at any time previous to the sale.

Terms—Cash in Government funds, ten per cent. down; the balance before the goods are taken from the Depot, which must be within five days after the sale, under forfeiture of the purchase and the ten per cent. deposited.

By order of the Quartermaster-General.

JOHN F. RODGERS,
10 16 11t] Captain and Military Storekeeper, U. S. A.

LEGAL NOTICES.

ESTATE OF JAMES M. KENNEDY, DEceased.

The Auditor appointed by the Orphans' Court for the City and County of Philadelphia to audit, settle, and adjust the final account of JOHN ALEXANDER, surviving Executor of JAMES M. KENNEDY, deceased, and to report distribution of the balance in the hands of the accountant, will meet the parties interested for the purpose of his appointment, on WEDNESDAY, October 23, 1867, at 12 o'clock A. M., at his office, No. 717 WALNUT Street, in the city of Philadelphia.

10 12stuth5t* JOHN CLAYTON, Auditor.

IN THE ORPHANS' COURT FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.

Estate of ARCHIBALD McCLAY, deceased.

The Auditor appointed by the Court to audit, settle, and adjust the first and final account of WILLIAM M. McKNIGHT and JOHN BROWN, Executors of ARCHIBALD McCLAY, deceased, and to report distribution of the balance in the hands of the accountant, will meet the parties interested for the purpose of his appointment on MONDAY, October 28, 1867, at 11 o'clock A. M., at his office, No. 212 South FIFTH Street, in the city of Philadelphia.

10 12 stuth5t HENRY C. TERRY, Auditor.

IN THE ORPHANS' COURT FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.

In the matter of the Estate of ROBERT W. SMITH, Deceased.

Notice is hereby given that the report of the Auditor in the above case will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the said Court, on FRIDAY, the [illegible] of November, A. D. 1867. In the meantime, access can be had to the said Report, at the Auditor's office, No. 627 WALNUT Street, Philadelphia, for the purpose of examining the same; when and where exceptions must be filed, if thought proper, agreeably to the Rules of Court in such case made and provided.

SAMUEL C. PERKINS, Auditor.

Philadelphia, October 14, A. D., 1867. [10 15 tuths5t*

IN THE ORPHANS' COURT FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.

Estate of MARTHA HOOTEN, deceased.

The Auditor appointed by the Court to audit, settle, and adjust the account of ISAAC JONES, Jr., and EZRA EVANS, Executor of the estate of MARTHA HOOTEN, deceased, and to report distribution of the balance in the hands of the accountants, will meet the parties interested for the purpose of his appointment, on MONDAY, October 28, 1867, at 3 o'clock P. M., at the office of E. H. THARP, No. 32 S. THIRD street, in the city of Philadelphia. 10 17 thstu5t

PAPER HANGINGS, ETC.

PAPER HANGINGS.

NEW ESTABLISHMENT.

E. CORNER OF TENTH AND WALNUT.

J. C. FINN & SONS

Have opened with an extensive assortment of DECORATIVE and PLAIN WALL PAPERS, embracing every quality to suit all tastes. 9 14 3m§

SOUTH AMERICA.

Interesting News from Paraguay—The War on the River Plate—Latest from Brazil, Peru, Mexico, Etc.

[EVENING TELEGRAPH SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE.]

MONTEVIDEO, August 29.—The Provincial Government is forming a plan for the colonization of public waste land west of Buenos Ayres. A treaty in regard to naturalization is about to be formed by the Government of Uruguay with Spain, by virtue of which those Spanish subjects who have resided for ten years in the republic without returning to their home are entitled to citizenship, and Spain will have no more claim on them. A public dinner has lately taken place in honor of Mexico, and speeches were delivered for the cause of republicanism; the pictures of Washington, Lincoln, Manzini, Juarez, and Garibaldi occupied prominent places among the decorations of the premises where the festival was held. The construction of a railroad has been authorized by the Emperor of Brazil, and the plan will at once be carried out. The road will have its terminus in the city of Rio Grande do Sul, and is expected to reach the coal regions of Candista, in the province of San Pedro. The steamship North America, from New York, has landed 148 emigrants in Montevideo, and 500 more are expected from Mobile. They are said to be a very active class of men, and are at once going to work to cultivate the ground.

The American steamship Brooklyn arrived in Bahia on the 6th instant, on her way to the United States. The new monitor Rio Grande was launched at Rio Janeiro on the 17th instant. The Spanish iron-clad frigate Numancia left Rio Janeiro on the 15th for Europe, to be repaired.

MONTEVIDEO, August 30.—The most important topics of interest are the revolts which take place in the interior of the Argentine Republic, the question about capital punishments, debated in the Legislative body; and the siege of Humaita. The province of Cordova has risen in insurrection against the Government; several public officials, and even the Minister of War, who had been sent by the Central Government, were imprisoned, and several battalions of National Guard have left for the scene of disorder to restore order. Several other provinces are expected to rise unless the war is speedily terminated; and General Urquiza, the enemy of the alliance with Brazil, is said to excite the people to revolt. The allied forces are besieging and bombarding the fortress of Humaita, where Lopez, the Dictator of Paraguay, keeps himself at present, after having been routed out of all his strong positions; and it is expected he must soon capitulate. Thus the war is actually drawing to a close.

Postscriptum from the Seat of the War.—An engagement has taken place between a body of the allied troops and a detachment of the enemy. The Paraguayans had 150 men killed and a great many wounded; an officer and about 20 soldiers were taken prisoners. The passage of Curupaity has been forced. The squadron has effected the passage without being affected by the numerous torpedoes, which the skill of the pilots has known how to avoid. At 11 o'clock in the morning the squadron arrived at the port of Humaita, and commenced to open fire at 2 P. M., the strongest battery of the fort answering the fire. The squadron of Humaita keeps its communication open with Curupaity by means of an improvised road. At the time of the departure of the mail boat, news reach us to the effect that the bombardment of Humaita continues, and that the steamboat Tamandare, which had her machinery damaged, is repaired and ready again for action. The shipping news of the port of Montevideo is of a cheerful character, and trade is on the increase. Out of the 671 vessels which arrived during the first quarter of 1867, 455 have unloaded their cargoes at that place. The number of vessels arrived in the ports of the Argentine Republic, Paraguay, and the Oriental Republic is 1618, carrying 340,675 tons. The number of passengers arrived from Europe during the same period amounts to 12,667.

Business in general has been rather animated. Hides for export to the United States and France have been much in demand. Wool is only salable in fine qualities and at reduced prices.

FASHIONS FOR OCTOBER.

From Le Follet.

According to the great preparations being made in the Paris houses, it appears that the coming winter season will abound in novelties. Many new patterns for the make of bodies have been shown by the *modistes*. Satisfied as they are that the gored skirts will be still preferred, they think that the bodies might still be rendered a little more varied and graceful. They are making them open in front, in "Louis XV" style, full back and front, cut square or in points, corselets a la Princesse, etc. But one thing of which we can speak more decidedly is, that they will be more trimmed than they have been latterly. As for sleeves, we find the wide, open make is gradually reappearing.

The long dress also, if not made of broche material, is much trimmed, and we see that short costumes are rather more elaborately ornamented than formerly. Thus frequently the upper skirt will be trimmed with a jet fringe, headed with an embroidery of jet, the underskirt merely having an embroidery without fringe. For simpler costume—the material being alpaca, mohair, etc.—both skirts are usually just finished off by a plisse of the same, or perhaps lozenges of taffetas, matching the color of the dress. These lozenges, made in satin on a taffetas dress, are very pretty. Black taffetas robes are still very much trimmed round the bottom with an embroidery of jet beads.

Short costumes of striped velvet are very *dis-tingue*. These, of course, are quite without trimming, the upper skirt being draped with large buttons or silk cord and tassels.

The Marie Antoinette fichu is universally admired—indeed, just now it may be called quite "the thing." It is made in all kinds of lace (black and white), muslin, net of the same material as the dress worn, and also of black taffetas prettily trimmed, and has been worn both as out-door and in-door dress. For the former, of course, the season is now too far advanced, but it seems as much liked as ever, and will retain its place as in-door costume. Lace is extremely fashionable, both woollen and silk.

Wide ribbons have become so indispensable that they claim special notice in an article on *le mode*. *Tout le mode* wear them,—ladies, girls, and little boys. They are made of an immense width; some for ladies' wear are nearly half a yard, those for children a quarter of a yard wide; not to mention the Italian scarf, which is still wider, but is made of an extremely soft silk, in several shaded colors, and is merely looped together without a bow. It is quite an art to tie the bows of these ribbon sashes, as the form is of more importance than one might suppose. They must no longer be tied in two flat bows as formerly; there must be four—two upper bows like wings, and little boys wear them under their vests or paletots. However, it is not only for sashes that ribbon is required; we have it used in the hair, for trimming dresses, and sometimes just tied round the upper part of the sleeve, about half-way between the elbow and the shoulder.

The Grant Family.

In the churchyard in Windsor, Connecticut, are a number of ancient tombstones erected to the memory of the Grant family. A genealogical investigator has traced General Grant's family back to its first appearance in this country, Matthew Grant and Susanna Rockwell sailed from Plymouth, England, March 30, 1630, in the Mary and John, and arrived at Nantucket May 30. Mr. Grant settled at Dorchester, Massachusetts, but in 1635-6 removed to Connecticut, settled, with others, at New Dorchester, afterwards named Windsor, where for many years he was principal surveyor of land, town clerk, and deacon. Here he married, in 1665, Susanna Rockwell, then a widow, with five children. He died in 1681, aged eighty. Ruth Rockwell, the second daughter of Susanna Grant, married Christopher Huntington; their great granddaughter, Martha Huntington, married Noah Grant, a great grandson of Matthew. From this marriage came the second Noah Grant, a captain in the old French war. The third son of this Captain Noah Grant, who also bore the name of Noah, resided in Coventry, Connecticut, and had a son named for Hon. Jesse Root, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Connecticut from 1796 to 1807, and this Jesse Root Grant is the father of Ulysses S. Grant.—*New Haven Journal.*

—A lady of Ridgeville, Lorain county, Ohio, having the rheumatism in her hip, recently employed an Elyria doctor, who administered morphine by blowing it into the veins. It affected the whole system, went to the heart, and caused her death in an hour.

1867. J. F. & E. B. ORNE, 1867.
NO. 904 CHESNUT STREET,
HAVE NOW OPENED THEIR
Fall Importations of New Carpetings.

J. F. & E. B. ORNE,
NO. 904 CHESNUT STREET,
500 PIECES J. CROSSLEY & SONS' PATENT TAPESTRY CARPETS.

J. F. & E. B. ORNE,
NO. 904 CHESNUT STREET,
300 PIECES ROYAL WILTON CARPETS.

J. F. & E. B. ORNE,
NO. 904 CHESNUT STREET,
NOVELTIES IN FRENCH CHENILLE CARPETS.

J. F. & E. B. ORNE,
NO. 904 CHESNUT STREET,
500 Pieces New Styles English Brussels Carpets.

J. F. & E. B. ORNE,
NO. 904 CHESNUT STREET,
250 Pieces Yard and a half Wide Velvet Carpets.

J. F. & E. B. ORNE,
NO. 904 CHESNUT STREET,
ROYAL WILTON CARPETS,
BRUSSELS CARPETS,
For Stairs and Halls with Extra Borders.

J. F. & E. B. ORNE,
NO. 904 CHESNUT STREET,
50 SHEETS ENGLISH OIL CLOTHS.

CARPETINGS.
519 CHESNUT STREET. 519
FINE CARPETINGS
AT REDUCED PRICES.
WE WILL SELL OUR
AXMINSTERS,
ROYAL WILTONS,
VELVETS,
ENGLISH BRUSSELS,
TAPESTRY BRUSSELS,
THREE-PLYS,
SUPER INGRAINS,
VENETIANS,
BRUSSELS AND DAMASK
HALL AND STAIR CARPETS,
WITH EXTRA BORDERS,
ENGLISH OIL CLOTHS,
IN SHORT,
EVERY DESCRIPTION OF DESIRABLE
CARPETINGS,
At Greatly Reduced Prices,
With a view to SELLING OFF OUR ENTIRE STOCK, AT OUR RETAIL WAREROOMS,
No. 519 CHESNUT Street,
Prior to Removal on first of January next.
McCALLUM, CREASE & SLOAN,
10 1 tuths2mrp NO. 519 CHESNUT ST.

832 CARPETINGS. 832
ARCH STREET.
FALL STOCK NOW OPEN
AT THE
ARCH STREET
CARPET WAREHOUSE
JOSEPH BLACKWOOD,
NO. 832 ARCH STREET,
9 10 2m Two doors below Ninth, South Side.

CARPETINGS.
NOTICE.
LEEDOM & SHAW,
NO. 910 ARCH STREET,
BETWEEN NINTH AND TENTH STREETS,
Will continue to sell their stock of
CARPETINGS
AT PRICES TO CORRESPOND WITH LOW RENT AND EXPENSES,
AND WILL OPEN DAILY NEW GOODS,
As they do not expect to move. [8 27 3mrp

DRY GOODS.
LADIES' GRAND JUBILEE
AT
EVANS & PHIPPS',
N. W. COR. OF TENTH AND ARCH STS.,
WIDE AWAKE STORE.
Commencing on MONDAY MORNING next, at 10 o'clock, and to continue during the entire week, to witness our elegant and
GRAND DISPLAY OF GOODS.
Just opened, magnificent new lot of
Dress Goods,
Ladies' Cloakings,
Cloths and Cassimeres,
Blankets and Shawls,
Silks,
Alpacas,
Table Covers,
Balmorals,
CALICO AND MUSLINS,
At greatly reduced prices. Our Cheap Goods are attracting the ladies in large crowds around the beautiful corner.
FAIR AND JUST DEALING
Is what the ladies' appreciate. They want a place to purchase in which they can place full confidence. This is the place.
TRY US, AND PROVE IT,
Is all we ask, as thousands are doing daily. DON'T FORGET.
EVANS & PHIPPS,
9 14stf] CORNER TENTH AND ARCH STS.

JAMES & LEE,
NO. 11 NORTH SECOND STREET,
SIGN OF THE GOLDEN LAMB,
HAVE JUST RECEIVED A LARGE AND SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF
PANTALOON STUFFS,
OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS, WHICH WILL BE SOLD AT THE LOWEST PRICES,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL. [8 24 3

INDIA SHAWLS.
GEORGE FRYER,
NO. 916 CHESNUT STREET,
Has received and now open his Fall Importation of INDIA SHAWLS AND SCARFS, together with other kinds of Shawls. Also,
RICH DRESS SILKS,
BLACK SILKS,
POPLINS,
CLOAKINGS
CLOAKS, ETC.,
10 2 4m] To which the attention of purchasers is invited. The goods are purchased for cash, and will be sold cheap.

DRY GOODS.
PIM'S IRISH POPLINS.
FANCY STRIPE SILKS, $1 75.
FRENCH MERINOES FROM AUCTION.
HEAVY PLAID POPLINS, $1 00.
HEAVY CORDED POPLINS, 90 cents.
J. C. STRAWBRIDGE & CO.,
N. W. corner EIGHTH and MARKET Sts.

LYONS CLOAKING VELVETS.
BLACK VELVET CLOTHS.
DAHLIA VELVET CLOTHS.
BLUE AND GREEN PLAID CLOTHS.
J. C. STRAWBRIDGE & CO.,
N. W. corner EIGHTH and MARKET Sts.

HUGUENOT CANTON FLANNELS.
ENGLISH CANTON FLANNELS.
SWANSKIN CANTON FLANNELS.
J. C. STRAWBRIDGE & CO.,
N. W. corner EIGHTH and MARKET Sts.

HURON BLANKETS.
HURON BLANKETS.
HURON BLANKETS.
HURON BLANKETS.
We have now in store a complete assortment of the celebrated HURON BLANKETS made expressly for our sales, which, for fineness of wool, size, weight and cheapness in price, excel any other Blanket in the market.
EIGHT HUNDRED PAIRS FINE BLANKETS, SLIGHTLY SOILED.
Some of these Blankets are the finest and largest goods made, were slightly soiled at the mill, and will be sold at about two-thirds of their original value.
All-wool Blankets, $3 00.
Large size Blankets, $4 00.
Fine Large Blankets, $5 00.
Very Fine Blankets, $6 00.
Buyers for Hotels, Boarding Houses, Public Institutions and Private Families, will do well to call and examine our immense stock and extremely low prices. Many of the above goods are offering at less than importers' and manufacturers' prices.
All goods warranted as represented.
J. C. STRAWBRIDGE & CO.,
N. W. corner EIGHTH and MARKET Sts.

PLAID CLOAKINGS.
BLUE AND GREEN.
SCARLET AND BLACK,
WHITE AND BLACK.
BLACK AND PURPLE.
GREEN AND BLACK.
LARGEST ASSORTMENT IN THE CITY, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
J. C. STRAWBRIDGE & CO,
NORTHWEST CORNER
EIGHTH AND MARKET STS.,
1 11smrp PHILADELPHIA

CLOAK OPENING.
J. M. HAFLEIGH
Will open in his
NEW STORE,
Nos. 1012 and 1014 CHESNUT St.,
HIS FALL AND WINTER STYLES IN
CLOAKS,
MONDAY, OCTOBER 21.
ALSO,
INDIA SHAWLS AND SCARFS.
BROCHE SHAWLS.
BLANKET SHAWLS.
DRESS MAKING.
J. M. H. would respectfully call the attention of his customers to his well-organized DRESS MAKING DEPARTMENT, where every attention will be paid to customers wishing Dresses made to order in a short space of time. 10 17 4t

GIRARD ROW,
No. 1101 CHESNUT Street.
E. M. NEEDLES & CO.
Invite attention to their first-class stock of
LACES AND LACE GOODS,
EMBROIDERIES,
HDKFS.,
VEILS, ETC.
To which additions will constantly be made of the NOVELTIES OF THE SEASON.
They offer in their WHITE GOODS DEPARTMENT
HEAVY SKIRTING CAMBRICS,
At 30, 35, and 40 cents, a Great Sacrifice.
No. 1103 CHESNUT Street.
GIRARD ROW.

CLOTH HOUSE.
SNODGRASS & CO.,
NO. 24 SOUTH SECOND STREET,
COMPLETE STOCK OF
Cloths, Coatings, and Cassimeres,
FOR LADIES', GENTLEMEN'S AND BOYS' WEAR.
WE HAVE NOW IN STORE OUR
FALL AND WINTER IMPORTATIONS OF
LADIES' VELVET CLOTHS,
IN GREAT VARIETY OF STYLES AND COLORS.
ALSO, VELVETEENS FOR LADIES' SACQUES AND SUITS. [10 1 1mrp

DRY GOODS.
REMOVAL AND OPENING.
J. M. HAFLEIGH
HAVING COMPLETED HIS NEW AND MAGNIFICENT
MARBLE STORE,
Nos. 1012 and 1014 CHESNUT St.,
Will Open the same to the Public
On MONDAY, October 21,
When he will be prepared to offer, in great variety,
THE FINEST FABRICS AND LATEST NOVELTIES IN [10 N 3tmw2t
FOREIGN DRESS GOODS.

DEPOT FOR
FURNISHING DRY GOODS.
A CARD.
SHEPPARD, VAN HARLINGEN & ARRISON,
NO. 1008 CHESNUT STREET,
Whose establishment for the sale of
House-Furnishing Dry Goods
is unequalled in the extent and variety of its assortment, beg to announce to HOUSEKEEPERS RENEWING THEIR SUPPLY, or persons about to furnish, that they are now receiving their
FALL ASSORTMENT
OF
FRESH LINEN, COTTON, AND WOOLLEN GOODS FOR HOUSEHOLD USE,
AT REDUCED PRICES,
SUCH AS
LINEN SHEETINGS,
COTTON SHEETINGS,
PILLOW LINENS,
PILLOW MUSLINS,
DAMASK TABLE CLOTHS,
TABLE LINENS,
DAMASK NAPKINS,
BORDERED TOWELS,
TOWELLINGS, QUILTS,
BLANKETS, TABLE AND EMBROIDERED PIANO AND TABLE COVERS,
And every other article suitable for a well-ordered household. 10 22 s2w6t

727 CHESNUT STREET. 727
POPULAR PRICES
IN
Silks, Shawls, Velvets, Poplins, Reps, Velour Russe, Merinoes, Mous Delaines, Alpacas, Mohairs, Alpaca Poplins, Chene Poplins, Melange Poplins, Irish and French Poplins, and Plaids.
Also, Bombazines, Biarritz, Tamise, and other Mourning Goods in great variety, together with the most extensive assortment of Miscellaneous Dry Goods in the market.
Also, Blankets, Flannels, Linens, House-Furnishing Goods, Cloths, Cassimeres, etc., in reliable qualities, at low prices.
RICKEY, SHARP & CO.
WHOLESALE DEPARTMENT,
Dry Goods, by Piece or Package, at and under Market Rates.
RICKEY, SHARP & CO.,
10 14 1J] NO. 727 CHESNUT STREET.

CLOAKINGS.
WE ARE DAILY RECEIVING THE NEWEST STYLES OF
LADIES' CLOAKINGS,
WHICH WE OFFER AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES,
IN ADDITION TO A FULL LINE OF
FANCY CASSIMERES,
COATINGS,
AND GOODS GENERALLY ADAPTED TO MEN'S AND BOYS' WEAR.
MORRIS, CLOTHIER & LEWIS,
CLOTH JOBBERS,
8 24 6m NOS. 19 AND 21 S. FOURTH ST.

GREAT FALL IN DOMESTICS.
M'CURDY, DUNKLE & CO.,
No. 140 North EIGHTH Street,
ABOVE ARCH,
ARE NOW OFFERING GREAT BARGAINS IN
DRESS GOODS.
BARGAINS IN DOMESTICS.
BARGAINS IN BLANKETS.
BARGAINS IN BLACK SILKS.
8-4 ENGLISH MERINOES, 87½c. PER YD.
BARGAINS IN DOMET FLANNELS.
BARGAINS IN CANTON FLANNELS.
BARGAINS IN WOOL FLANNELS.
Having purchased largely during the late panic, we are prepared to offer unusual inducements to purchasers. A call is respectfully solicited. 10 12 smwtf

DRY GOODS.
MARKET AND NINTH.
COOPER & CONARD
CLOAK ROOM.
Black Beaver Sacques,
Velveteen Sacques,
Lyons Silk Velvet,
Fancy Beaver Cloaks,
Water-Proof Cloaks,
Velvet Cloaks made to order,
Opera Cloaks made to order.
SHAWLS.
1000 Woollen, Square, and Long Shawls. Lowest prices on Shawls for years.
Black Thibet Shawls, best makes,
Broche Shawls, filled centres,
Paisley Shawls, fine assortment,
Scarlet and Black Centres.
90 CENT POPLINS.
90 cent good quality French Poplins,
$1 00 extra good French Poplins,
Golden Browns, Ambers, Bismarks,
Blues, Greens, Modes, Garnets, etc.
Magnificent Poplin Stock.
65 CENT ALPACAS.
Best for the Money in Town.
75 cent Black Poplin Alpacas,
Superb Stock Poplin Alpacas,
55 cents auction lot Poplin Alpacas. [9 7 stuth t
75 cents auction lot Poplin Alpacas, worth 87 cents.

PRICE & WOOD,
N. W. COR. EIGHTH AND FILBERT STS.,
HAVE JUST OPENED
A cheap lot of Nainsook Plaid Muslins, at 16 cents per yard, better goods than are selling at 25 cents.
A large lot of Scotch Diaper, from auction, very cheap.
Table Linens, Napkins, and Doylies.
Best makes Shirting Linens, etc. etc.
FLANNELS! FLANNELS!!
All-wool Flannels, 33, 35, 37½, 45, 50, 56c.
7-8, 4-4 Ballardvale Flannels.
Domet Flannels, 25, 31, 35, 37½, 40, 45, and 50c.
Heavy 4-4 all-wool Shaker Flannels, 50, 56, 62½, and 75c.
Grey and Red Twilled and Plain Flannels.
Good quality Shirting Flannels, etc. etc.
Best makes Bleached and Unbleached Muslins and Canton Flannels at the very lowest market prices.
GOOD QUALITY BLACK SILKS.
Plaid Poplins, all-wool Poplins.
Black Poplin Alpacas, very cheap.
Mixed Poplins, 56c. a yard.
A cheap lot of Cassimeres for men's and boys' wear.
Bargains in Ladies' and Gents' Linen Cambric Hdkfs, Ladies' and Children's Hosiery and Gloves.
Gents' Neck Ties, Shirt Fronts, and Suspenders.
Jouvin's Kid Gloves, best quality imported.
9 21 smw tJJ] PRICE & WOOD,
N. W. Cor. EIGHTH and FILBERT.
N. B.—A large assortment of Ladies', Gents', and Children's Merino Vests and Pants, very cheap. A large assortment of Blankets very cheap.

MILLIKEN'S
LINEN STORE.
808 ARCH STREET.
IMPORTER,
JOBBER, AND
RETAIL DEALER IN
LINEN GOODS
EXCLUSIVELY.
THE LARGEST LINEN STOCK IN THE CITY.
FALL IMPORTATIONS OF LINEN GOODS NOW IN STORE. 9 18 wsm2rp

1867. FALL AND WINTER. 1867.
JOHN W. THOMAS,
Nos. 405 and 407 North SECOND St.
JUST RECEIVED,
The following Goods for Ladies' and Misses' FALL AND WINTER SACKS:
ASTRACHAN CLOTHS, IN BLACK, WHITE AND FANCY.
REAL FRENCH VELVET CLOTHS.
VELOUR CLOTHS.
CHINCHILLA CLOTHS,
WHITNEYS, VELVETEENS,
BLACK BEAVERS,
BLACK TRICOTS.
FROSTED BEAVERS.
WITH A FULL ASSORTMENT OF FANCY CLOTHS. [8 3 wsm3mrp

STOKES & WOOD
NO. 702 ARCH STREET,
PHILADELPHIA,
ALPACA POPLINS, ALL SHADES.
BLACK ALPACAS, TO WHICH WE CALL ESPECIAL ATTENTION.
EXTRA FINE MOHAIRS, IN STRIPES, PLAIDS, AND SPOTS.
GAY PLAID ALL-WOOL POPLINS, IN CHOICE STYLES.
FINE FRENCH MERINOES, ALL SHADES AND QUALITIES.
BLACK AND WHITE PLAID CASSIMERES, 40 INCHES WIDE, VERY CHEAP.
EXTRA SIZE SQUARE BOUND SHAWLS, FOR FRIENDS.
A FULL ASSORTMENT OF SHAWLS OF ALL VARIETIES, SUITABLE FOR THE SEASON. [3 8s]
CLOTH FOR LADIES' CLOAKS AND SACQUES, CASSIMERES, WATER-PROOF,